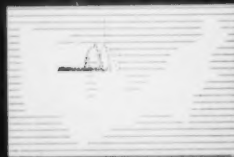


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THE BUDGET AND THE REGION

FISCAL 1993

A REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE
PRESIDENT'S FISCAL 1993 REQUEST
A 50-STATE BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL
SPENDING IN SELECTED PROGRAMS



NORTHEAST-MIDWEST CONGRESSIONAL COALITION
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST SENATE COALITION
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST INSTITUTE

Northeast-Midwest Institute Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition

The Northeast-Midwest Institute, the Center for Regional Policy, is a non-profit research and public education organization dedicated to the long-term economic vitality of the northeastern and midwestern states. It conducts research, develops public policies, provides technical assistance, sponsors regional conferences, and distributes publications.

The Institute is unique among Washington policy centers because of its close working relationship with the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions. Founded in 1976, the Congressional Coalition, co-chaired by Reps. Howard Wolpe (D-MI) and Dean Gallo (R-NJ), is a bipartisan group of nearly 200 representatives who recognize the common problems facing their states. The Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition, formed in 1978 and now co-chaired by Sens. Jim Jeffords (R-VT) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY), has 36 members. Together the Coalitions seek to inform members of Congress about the impact of federal legislation and build consensus on issues of regional importance.

The Institute maintains strong ties to state and local elected officials, education and labor leaders, and members of the press. These important constituencies ensure that the Institute addresses the needs of the region and that its work has an effect on the shaping of national policy. Programs cover a wide range of policy concerns, including economic development, human resources, trade, natural resources, and energy.

The Institute also sponsors the Northeast-Midwest Leadership Council, a distinguished panel advising members of Congress on issues affecting the region's future. Composed of corporate, academic, and labor leaders, the Council presents the private-sector viewpoint on how public policies should be shaped to create jobs and expand business.

States served by the Institute and Coalitions are: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

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**NORTHEAST-MIDWEST CONGRESSIONAL COALITION
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The Budget and the Northeast-Midwest Region

President Bush's \$1.4 trillion budget for fiscal 1993 suggests an assortment of minor changes to federal spending. Within the three discretionary budget categories, the administration proposes to cut defense spending by 6.8 percent, to increase international programs by 2.5 percent, and to enhance domestic discretionary spending by 3.9 percent. The fiscal 1993 deficit is projected to reach almost \$352 billion.

From a regional perspective, the administration's budget offers a mixed bag for northeastern and midwestern states. Of particular concern are deep cuts proposed for several programs of particular importance to the Northeast-Midwest region: Community Development Block Grants (15 percent cut), Economic Development Administration (total elimination), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (29 percent cut), low-income weatherization and state and local assistance for energy (36 percent cut), the Trade Adjustment Assistance program (total elimination), Federal Transit Administration (20 percent cut), Northeast Corridor rail improvements (total elimination), and Rouge River sewage treatment plant (total elimination).

Also of concern to the Northeast-Midwest region are the disproportionate funding increases targeted to southern and western states. Texas, for instance, will be the primary beneficiary of a proposed 34.3 percent increase for the controversial superconducting supercollider. Texas, California, and Florida also will gain disproportionately from a proposed 11.6 percent increase for the controversial space station. Total NASA spending will rise 4.7 percent, but the Northeast-Midwest region receives only about 17 percent of NASA procurement dollars.

On a more positive note for the Northeast-Midwest region, the administration proposes a 14 percent increase for highway spending, a 17 percent increase for the National Science Foundation, a 26 percent increase to expand research and development at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, a 27 percent increase for Head Start, and extension of Unemployment Insurance Extended Benefits. To curtail at least one of the many federal subsidies that benefit only the West and South, the president proposes again to recover the federal government's financing costs for the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) that provide inexpensive hydroelectricity to the Southeast, Southwest, West, Northwest and Alaska; but on the other hand, the administration proposes to increase appropriations to the PMAs by 15 percent.

The administration predicts slightly less economic growth over the next year than does the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). The administration forecasts a 2.2 percent increase in inflation-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) from the fourth quarter of 1991 to the fourth quarter of 1992. CBO forecasts real GDP growth at 2.8 percent for the same period. The budget proposal suggests that the 2.2 percent growth will be possible only if the president's economic initiatives are adopted. Both the administration and CBO forecast national unemployment to be 6.9 percent for 1992.

The federal budget has become frustratingly fluid. Two years ago, in the fiscal 1991 budget, the administration estimated that the fiscal 1993 budget would provide a \$5.7 billion surplus. Now, the administration anticipates a fiscal 1993 deficit of \$351.9 billion. Interest on the federal debt accounts for 60.8 percent (or \$213.8 billion) of that total, and expenses related to deposit insurance assume another 21.5 percent (or \$75.7 billion).

As the deficit has expanded, the ability of the administration and Congress to control spending has declined, largely because more and more programs are on auto pilot. Mandatory

spending initiatives, which do not receive annual reviews by the president or congressional appropriators, grew from 23 percent of the total budget during the early 1960s to a whopping 64 percent in President Bush's fiscal 1993 proposal.

The Bush administration proposes several minor changes to the Budget Enforcement Act in order to tackle the deficit. Beyond defense reductions, it suggests reducing mandatory spending by \$68.4 billion by 1997; included within this proposal are contentious initiatives to sell oil and gas exploration rights in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to extend permanently the elimination of the lump-sum option for civil service retirements, and to lower the cap on Medicare's payment of laboratory services. Additional proposed savings in mandatory programs are expected when the administration presents details of its health-reform package.

Over the past year, many lawmakers have complained about the "fire walls" within the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 that prevent defense savings from being used for domestic discretionary programs. Despite proposed defense savings of an additional \$50.4 billion by 1997, the president wants to maintain those "fire walls;" the administration's only caveat is that it would consider modifying the law to allow defense savings to offset the proposed \$500-per-child increase in the personal exemption. Moreover, the president suggests a freeze on federal domestic discretionary budget authority, reducing it for fiscal 1993 by \$3.18 billion from the budget cap agreed to in the Budget Enforcement Act adopted in late 1990. If Congress accepts the president's freeze and maintains the "fire walls," congressional appropriators would face extremely tough choices during the fiscal 1993 cycle.

Economic Assumptions

Economic circumstances greatly influence the levels of federal revenues, outlays, and the deficit. Clearly the economic downturn that began in July 1990 has had a significant impact on the federal budget, causing much of the increase in the deficit from \$269 billion in fiscal 1991 to an estimated \$352 billion in fiscal 1992, excluding deposit insurance costs and Desert Storm contributions.

Looking ahead, the Bush administration anticipates less rapid economic growth over the next year than does the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). The administration predicts a 2.2 percent rise in the gross domestic product (GDP), adjusted for inflation, from the fourth quarter of 1991 to the fourth quarter of 1992. CBO forecasts real GDP growth at 2.8 percent during the same period, and the "Blue Chip" average of estimates from 50 private economists places real GDP growth at 2.4 percent. For the period from fourth quarter 1992 to fourth quarter 1993, the administration predicts a 3.0 percent increase in real GDP, while CBO expects a 3.3 percent rise, and the Blue Chip average forecasts growth of 3.0 percent.

Both the administration and CBO anticipate an unemployment rate of 6.9 percent for 1992, while the Blue Chip average places unemployment at 6.8 percent for the year. The administration expects unemployment to remain at 6.5 percent for 1993, while CBO predicts 6.4 percent. The administration is more optimistic than CBO about rates for inflation, short-term interest, and long-term interest for calendar years 1992 and 1993.

The administration, CBO, and most economic forecasters expect the economy to emerge fully from the recession in the spring or summer of this year. One year ago, economists were

forecasting a recovery for the spring or summer of 1991, but growth sputtered late in the summer and has stalled in recent months. The Department of Commerce estimates GDP changed at real annual rates of -2.5 percent in the first quarter of 1991, 1.4 percent in the second quarter, 1.8 percent in the third, and 0.3 percent in the fourth.

Optimism in 1992 stems from cuts in short-term interest rates and mortgage rates, which influence the purchase of capital goods, big-ticket consumer items and homes. In addition, inflation rates have slowed and the dollar appears headed lower against the currencies of some of our major trading partners, so a boost in exports is expected. Fiscal stimulus from federal government policies may add to the short-term recovery. Still of concern are an overbuilt commercial real estate sector, restructuring in the finance industries, tight state and local budgets, a continued high federal budget deficit, and slow growth in the money supply as tracked by the M2 measure.

Highlights

Community and Economic Development

EDA

The president's budget request would terminate all programs of the Economic Development Administration, including its economic adjustment program.

HUD Development Programs

The budget proposes to reduce the level of Community Development Block Grants by 15 percent from the fiscal 1992 level of \$3.4 billion to \$2.9 billion, at a time when cities and states have greater reliance on these resources because of severe budget problems of their own. In addition, it seeks no new activity under HUD's Section 108 loan-guarantee program; eligibility for Section 108, designed to spur larger-scale economic development activity than might be manageable under annual CDBG allocations, was just extended to small cities for the first time.

SBA

The budget proposal would eliminate all SBA direct lending except for Section 8(a) minority loans, including those for the new microloan program targeted to very small businesses; eliminate SBA's popular Small Business Development Center technical assistance program; and reduce federal exposure in SBA loan-guarantee programs by cutting the amount of a private loan the agency will guarantee to 75 percent from the current 85 percent covered on most projects.

Tax-Related Incentives

The president proposes to establish 50 enterprise zones that would be eligible for special federal tax breaks to spark private investment, and ease passive-loss restrictions to encourage greater investment in real estate, including rehabilitation of historic properties.

Assisted Housing Programs

The budget also would end all funding for construction of new public housing units, while increasing reliance on housing vouchers. It would reduce public housing authority operating

subsidies by \$168 million (nearly 7 percent), from \$2.45 billion to \$2.28 billion. The proposal also would reduce housing assistance resources for units earmarked for the elderly and disabled by \$872 million, suggesting that these needs could be met through the HOME program and housing vouchers, and cut the level of HOME grants by more than half, from \$1.5 billion to \$700 million.

The president seeks full funding of all expiring Section 8 assisted-housing contracts while increasing reliance on housing vouchers as a federal housing-assistance mechanism; he requests \$2.69 billion for vouchers in fiscal 1993, up \$998 million from the \$1.69 billion approved by Congress for fiscal 1992. The proposal would nearly triple the amount of funding for HOPE grants, from \$361 million this year to \$1.01 billion for fiscal 1993.

General Science, Space and Technology

The president proposes to increase the budget authority for general science, space and technology programs by 6.1 percent to \$18.42 billion in fiscal 1993. Programs included under this heading are the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the general sciences programs in the Department of Energy.

NSF and DOE General Science

The budget request includes \$3.03 billion for NSF--a 17.6 percent increase from fiscal 1992, with \$2.21 billion, or 73 percent of the total, going for research and related activities. The president's budget proposal also requests an increase in budget authority of 12.3 percent, to \$1.65 billion, for the general sciences programs of the Department of Energy. It recommends allocating \$650 million of that amount to continue work on the superconducting supercollider--an increase of 34 percent from the fiscal 1992 level of \$484 million. Fiscal 1993 would be the fifth year of funding for the \$8-billion-plus construction project in Texas.

NASA

The fiscal 1993 budget request for NASA is \$14.99 billion--a 4.7 percent increase from fiscal 1992. This total, roughly 1 percent of the national budget, includes \$2.25 billion for a manned space station (Space Station Freedom), an increase of 10.9 percent from fiscal 1992. The proposal cuts funding for the space shuttle by 2 percent, to \$4.87 billion for fiscal 1993; however, the space shuttle would still claim more than 32 percent of the total NASA budget. In contrast to the cut requested for the space shuttle, development of an alternative launch system for the space program would receive a NASA budget increase of 229 percent, rising from \$38 million in fiscal 1992 to \$125 million. The new launch system is a joint NASA/Defense project; counting the program's share of the Defense budget request, it would receive a total of \$250 million in fiscal 1993, for a budget increase of 169 percent from fiscal 1992.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The administration proposes a 26 percent increase to expand research and development at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Budget authority in fiscal 1992 was \$247 million; the proposed budget for fiscal 1993 is \$311 million.

The Industrial Technology Services program (ITS) of NIST would receive \$86.87 million in fiscal 1993 to support three activities. The budget proposes \$18 million to support the continuation of the seven NIST Manufacturing Technology Centers planned by the end of 1992. These proposed matching grants would be provided to universities and nonprofit organizations for

use as seed money to support the centers. The budget proposes \$68 million for the Advanced Technology Program, which provides matching grants to industry-led efforts to support development of generic precompetitive technologies. The third activity funded under ITS is the State Technology Extension Program which works with existing federal, state and local government organizations to develop a network of technology-assistance programs.

Human Resources

The administration proposes a Job Training 2000 initiative to use the existing Private Industry Councils (PICs), formed under the Job Training Partnership Act, to coordinate locally the various federally funded training programs, including vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, and Pell Grants. PICs also would certify the vocational training offerings of local institutions to qualify them for federal support. Under the initiative, the Employment Service would be transformed into a system of local assessment-and-referral Skills Centers to facilitate access to training. The Job Training 2000 initiative, to be transmitted to Congress at a later date, calls for no additional funding.

Head Start

The budget calls for a 27 percent increase in funds for the Head Start program, raising its funding for fiscal 1993 to \$2.8 billion. The budget states that this level will provide one year of Head Start for all those eligible who want to participate, estimated by the administration to be 779,206 children.

Dislocated Workers

The administration proposes that funding for the Job Training Partnership Act dislocated worker program remain at the fiscal 1992 level of \$577 million. This amount includes \$50 million for workers who lose their jobs because of requirements in the Clean Air Act. As proposed, fiscal 1993 funding for the general dislocated workers program would remain at its fiscal 1991 level of \$527 million. No increase is proposed even though the administration once again seeks to eliminate the separate Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program. In fiscal 1992, TAA received \$154 million for benefits to trade-affected workers and \$72 million for training and other employment services.

Health Care

The president's budget proposes an increase in funding for Healthy Start of 123 percent and for the National Health Service Corps of 19 percent. It would waive penalties for withdrawals from IRAs for medical expenses and establish a health insurance tax credit of \$3,750 for low-income families. It would also establish a new \$255 million user fee for health care providers and suppliers to cover administrative costs for survey and certification activities required by the Social Security Act. It would extend the health insurance deduction for the self-employed through 1993.

Energy

Although the administration purports to increase its commitment to energy efficiency in the new budget, it simply moves funding from state energy efficiency programs to research and development. It does announce several regulatory changes that it will pursue, along with efforts to open up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling. It proposes expedited permitting and construction of pipelines to provide service to new customers, deregulation of pipeline sales of gas,

and provisions for greater flexibility in setting pipeline charges. The administration also supports reform of nuclear power plant licensing, and development of new, standardized reactor designs. The administration also proposes regulatory-reform measures aimed at increasing efficiency in electricity generation and use by amending the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 to eliminate barriers to entry in the wholesale electricity generation market. It is also working with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to expand access to electricity transmission services.

Funding for energy conservation for fiscal 1993 would drop 2.8 percent to \$521.4 million under the president's proposal, while funding for state and local assistance for energy conservation, including low-income weatherization would fall 35.5 percent to \$155 million. Funding for solar and renewable energy would rise 2.2 percent to \$246.98 million. Fossil energy research and development would drop 29.9 percent to \$311.3 million with almost all of the cuts coming in coal research and development, which is slashed 44.9 percent. The budget proposes no additional appropriations in fiscal 1993 for Strategic Petroleum Reserve oil purchases. Instead the administration is pursuing alternative financing arrangements, such as leasing, with major oil producers.

LIHEAP

The administration again seeks dramatic cuts in funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which helps the poor pay their fuel and utility bills. For fiscal 1993, the administration requests \$1.07 billion in budget authority, a \$435.0 million reduction (29 percent) from the current level of \$1.50 billion. To make matters worse, the administration proposes to delay obligations of \$798.8 million until September 30, 1993; just \$266.3 million would be available at the beginning of the fiscal year and the 1992-1993 heating season. In fiscal 1991, the Northeast-Midwest region received 63.6 percent of LIHEAP allocations.

Natural Resource Subsidies

The administration again proposes to eliminate Department of the Treasury financing subsidies for five regional Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs). PMAs market electricity generated by federal hydropower projects in the Southeast, the Southwest, the West, the Northwest, and Alaska. Revenues are supposed to defray annual operation and maintenance costs and repay capital investments and interest. The administration will reintroduce legislation (contained in last year's National Energy Strategy) requiring the PMAs to repay the unpaid principal on their appropriated federal investment by adopting a mortgage-type, "straight-line" amortization schedule. Interest on the debt would equal the Treasury rates prevailing at the time each feature (dam) went into service. The Office of Management and Budget estimates these reforms would generate \$399.0 million in additional federal receipts in fiscal 1993 and over \$2.0 billion over five years. At the same time, however, the administration proposes to increase appropriations for PMAs by 15 percent, from \$461.4 million to \$530.2 million.

Defense

The president's fiscal 1993 proposal for national defense calls for \$280.9 billion in budget authority, a decrease of \$2.9 billion from the fiscal 1992 level. This amount includes \$12.1 billion in atomic energy defense activities and \$1.2 billion for other defense related items. Proposed outlays for fiscal 1993 total \$285.9 billion.

The Department of Defense (DOD) budget authority for fiscal 1993 would fall to \$267.6 billion, a decrease of \$3.3 billion from the fiscal 1992 level, a decline of 1.2 percent. (The cost of Desert Shield/Storm are not included in this amount.) Outlays would total \$272.8 billion, a 3.5

percent reduction from the fiscal 1992 level of \$282.6 billion. By fiscal 1997 defense outlays are expected to fall to only 3.4 percent of the U.S. gross national product, a level not reached since before World War II.

The administration's proposal for military procurement is only \$54.4 billion, a significant drop from the fiscal 1990 level of \$81.4 billion. This amount assumes the termination of several advanced weapon systems. A cancellation which would greatly affect our region is DOD's proposed termination of the Seawolf program. Only 20 B2s would be produced, rather than the original proposed 75 bombers. In addition, the administration proposes to defer production and intends to concentrate on building prototypes of the Comanche Light Helicopter. A rescission list is expected out next week that will detail further reductions in already appropriated programs.

The president's proposal does not seek further cuts in military manpower for either active and reserve forces other than the long-term 25 percent reductions made last year. Total reductions from fiscal 1987 to fiscal 1997 thus would be 548,000 in active DOD personnel, 231,000 in selected reserves, and 229,000 in civilian personnel.

Environment and Natural Resources

Pollution Prevention

The president requests \$50 million for pollution prevention, the program that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) describes as its "cornerstone." This amount is less than 1 percent of the agency's total budget request of \$7.0 billion. The money would be spread across many areas, including the agency's voluntary reduction program (referred to as the 33/50 Program), the Green Lights energy efficiency effort, and the environmental labeling initiative, among others.

Two programs critical to the implementation of the 1990 Pollution Prevention Act are given short shrift in the proposal. Grants to states for pollution prevention assistance to businesses would receive \$6.0 million in fiscal 1993, still under the authorized amount of \$8.0 million. The new Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (formerly the Office of Toxic Substances) would receive a minuscule addition of two regional employees to implement the expansion of the Toxic Release Inventory required under the act. Fiscal 1993 will be the first year EPA staff will analyze waste reduction data submitted to the agency.

Environmental Cleanup

The president's request for Superfund of \$1.75 billion in new appropriations is the same as last year's and about 8.3 percent above the fiscal 1992 appropriated amount. Adding the \$30.0 million that EPA expects to collect from potentially responsible parties would bring the total Superfund budget for fiscal 1993 to \$1.78 billion.

The administration has requested \$75.0 million for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund, which represents no increase from fiscal 1992 appropriations. Outlays also are expected to remain essentially flat at \$86.8 million. The Trust Fund, which is generated by a 0.1 cent-per-gallon tax on motor fuels, is estimated to have over \$600 million at the start of fiscal 1993.

A substantial increase of 29.1 percent is in store for cleaning up the environmental legacy of defense activities during the Cold War and bringing ongoing operations into compliance with environmental laws. The combined cleanup and waste management budget request for the Departments of Energy and Defense of \$9.25 billion greatly exceeds the entire EPA budget proposal of

\$7.0 billion. The administration also requests another \$236.0 million for cleanup of facilities owned by the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Transportation as well as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SRFs

The State Revolving Loan Fund and Construction Grants program authorizes funding for upgrading the national sewage treatment infrastructure. The president proposed \$2.5 billion for these programs in fiscal 1993. Of this amount, about \$2.02 billion would capitalize the loan fund under the Clean Air Act Title VI and \$300 million is earmarked for grants under Title II for five specific coastal cities, three of which are in the northeast and midwest region (Baltimore, Boston and New York). The proposed funding level for Title VI exceeds the authorized amount for fiscal 1992 by \$600 million and would close the gap between the amount initially authorized for the program and the actual funding level. Specific earmarks for grants under Title II, however, preclude many cities, including those in the Great Lakes region, from having access to the proposed grant money.

Transportation

Budget authority for the Department of Transportation would increase \$2.86 billion, or 7.9 percent, to \$38.96 billion for fiscal 1993 under the president's budget proposal. Budget authority for highway spending from the Federal Highway Administration would rise \$2.50 billion, or 13.7 percent, to \$20.73 billion.

Total proposed budget authority for the Federal Transit Administration--formerly the Urban Mass Transit Administration--would be \$3.00 billion from federal and trust funds, down 20.4 percent from the fiscal 1992 level. The president's request focuses on long-term capital investments and reduces operating assistance for transit systems from \$802 million in fiscal 1992 to \$217 million in fiscal 1993. More than half the transit budget authority would be used for the formula grant program.

The budget proposal reflects changes instituted in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. The act grants state and local governments increased flexibility in selecting transportation projects and transferring funds from highway to transit programs and vice versa.

The proposed budget for Federal Railroad Administration zeros out funding for the Northeast-Corridor Improvement Program, which goes for the upgrade of passenger rail service between Washington, D.C., and Boston. It also proposes the elimination of funding for commuter rail and bridge improvements by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority.

Resolution Trust Corporation

The President's proposal includes an estimated budget authority for the Resolution Trust Corporation of \$18.98 billion in fiscal 1993. This amount represents a decrease of \$6.05 billion from the fiscal 1992 budget authority of \$25.03 billion and a decrease of \$32.43 billion from the \$51.41 billion authorized in fiscal 1991.

Economic and Community Development

HUD Development Programs

The economic and community development programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provide essential support for local development activities. This support is increasingly crucial to economic revitalization activities in recession-racked northeastern and midwestern states, many of which face severe budget problems of their own. In October 1990, after considerable effort, Congress passed the National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA). It increased authorization levels for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and Section 108 loan guarantees, the largest of HUD's remaining development programs. President Bush signed NAHA into law in November 1990; however, in his fiscal 1992 budget submission ten weeks later he sought to reduce CDBG funding and eliminate Section 108. For fiscal 1993, the president again seeks to scale back HUD support of economic development activities. To help offset these cuts, the president suggests increasing private-sector participation in economic development activities through tax-credit initiatives such as enterprise zones (discussed below).

Community Development Block Grants

The budget requests a \$2.90 billion CDBG appropriation for fiscal 1993, the same as last year's proposal. The president would earmark nearly \$59 million of these funds for three initiatives: \$4.75 million to continue a public housing child care demonstration program; \$10 million for a new program of grants to states to help plan and carry out the elimination of regulatory barriers to affordable housing; and \$44 million to help support HUD's participation in the multi-agency "Weed and Seed" initiative. Weed and Seed is designed to provide social and economic support to economically distressed, crime-ridden neighborhoods.

Congress provided \$3.40 billion in fiscal 1992 for CDBG, almost \$200 million more than the fiscal 1991 level and nearly 17 percent more than the \$2.92 billion available in fiscal 1990, which saw the first CDBG funding increase in eight years. The statutory split in CDBG resources between entitlement jurisdictions and states (for distribution to small cities) means that the fiscal 1993 budget proposal would translate into \$852.3 million for small cities and \$1.989 billion for entitlement cities and counties. This would be nearly 15 percent less than the amount available for each in fiscal 1992. Such a reduction would come at a time when many cities and states have come to rely more heavily on these resources because of growing service demands and severe budget problems. Meanwhile, the number of entitlement jurisdictions continues to grow; in 1990 the total reached 862, a 29 percent increase from the 669 that shared \$2.6 billion in CDBG funds in fiscal 1981.

Unlike budget submissions in prior years, the HUD proposal does not outline a series of CDBG-related legislative proposals, even though the program faces reauthorization this year. Some of the agency's previous concerns were addressed in NAHA. At the urging of HUD Secretary Jack Kemp, Congress targeted CDBG funds more tightly to low- and moderate-income persons, increasing the 60 percent low- and moderate-income benefit threshold to 70 percent. The act requires CDBG recipients to describe nonhousing community development needs and their strategies for meeting those needs before they can receive their funds. Congress also directed HUD to study the CDBG allocation formula, a process that will continue during 1992. Any recommendations for change could have important regional effects: the Northeast-Midwest received 50.1

percent of all fiscal 1991 CDBG funds. For the most recent state CDBG allocations, see the tables on pages 2-9 and 2-11.

The CDBG program may receive further congressional attention in 1992 beyond its expected reauthorization. On January 3, Rep. Henry Gonzalez, chairman of the House Banking Committee that oversees CDBG, introduced an economic stimulus bill (H.R. 4073) that would pump an additional \$10 billion into the program for various economic development, public works, and job training activities. In announcing his bill, Rep. Gonzalez noted that the CDBG program was successfully used in the 1983 Emergency Jobs Act as a delivery mechanism for economic development, public works, and training initiatives.

Section 108 Loan Guarantees

In spite of bipartisan congressional support, the administration again proposes to end use of the Section 108 program that cities use to leverage CDBG funds for physical and economic development projects. No new guarantee commitments are requested for fiscal 1993. Congress provided \$140 million in guarantee authority in fiscal 1992. NAHA reauthorized Section 108, raised its guarantee limit to \$300 million, and extended the program to nonentitlement communities for the first time by allowing states to pledge their CDBG allocations as security for loans to small cities.

The legislation also increased the amount that a community can finance (from 3 to 5 times its annual CDBG award), and permitted loan-repayment periods as long as 20 years. HUD regulations to carry out these statutory revisions took effect on December 6, 1991. Section 108 obligations are financed through underwritten public offerings. Cities in the Northeast and Midwest have used nearly 59 percent of the \$1.26 billion in guarantees approved since the program began. For the most recent state guarantee levels, see the table on page 2-65.

Economic Development Administration

Consistent with the last dozen Reagan-Bush budget submissions, the administration proposes to discontinue all Economic Development Administration (EDA) programs and to seek no new funding for fiscal 1993. EDA is a chief source of resources that communities use to help adjust to declining economic conditions caused by plant closings, increased international competition, and reduced defense spending. In its budget statement, the administration noted that "decisions on local economic investment options that yield only local benefits are best made and paid for at the local level."

Because of strong bipartisan congressional support, EDA has continued to operate, albeit with a small program budget. Congress provided \$226.8 million for EDA in fiscal 1992, an 8.5 percent increase over the prior year and the largest program level since the early 1980s. This amount included \$154.2 million for public works development grants (up \$13.4 million from fiscal 1991), \$25.3 million for state and local development planning, and \$23.0 million for economic adjustment assistance. For the most recent EDA state allocations, see the table on page 2-21. The EDA fiscal 1992 appropriation also included \$14.0 million to support the trade adjustment assistance centers program (transferred in 1991 to EDA from the International Trade Commission, and funded that year at a \$12.95 million level). These centers focus on businesses adversely affected by imports.

EDA programs could receive considerable congressional attention this year. The House has begun to consider legislation (H.R. 10, introduced by Reps. James Oberstar, William Clinger,

and Henry Nowak) authorizing \$250 million annually for revamped and more targeted economic development assistance that would encourage major involvement by the private sector. EDA economic adjustment assistance, traditionally associated with plant closings and other economic disruptions, could be especially important in communities affected by reduced military spending or the lingering recession. H.R. 10 also would authorize \$75 million for planning grants.

In a far more ambitious effort, House Public Works Committee Chairman Robert Roe recently announced that he intends to introduce a \$10 billion economic recovery package. Rep. Roe has indicated that his initiative would be patterned after two special countercyclical programs enacted in the mid-1970s; together they provided EDA with \$6 billion to finance more than 10,000 public works projects.

Small Business Administration

This year's budget proposes the elimination of nearly all direct Small Business Administration (SBA) lending to small businesses and a 10.6 percent cut in the cumulative level of federal loan guarantee authority from current levels. To reduce the underwriting risks of SBA programs and to leverage greater private financial participation, the administration also proposes programmatic changes: a reduction in the extent of SBA's guarantee commitment on Section 7(a) loans, from the current average 85 percent to 75 percent of loan principal; and higher fees for most guarantees to cover a larger share of program costs.

The president proposed similar changes last year, but they were specifically prohibited in fiscal 1992 appropriations legislation. The administration projects that these operating changes would--in terms of actual private investment generated by SBA guarantees--result in a fiscal 1993 program level that would be only 1 percent less in fiscal 1993 than in fiscal 1992. The president requests a \$3.79 billion limit on SBA's share of guaranteed loans for fiscal 1993; Congress provided \$4.20 billion in guarantee authority at existing commitment levels (usually 85 to 90 percent of loan value) in fiscal 1992.

Except for \$5 million in Section 8(a) loans to minority businesses, the budget proposal requests all business assistance in fiscal 1993 in the form of loan guarantees. As it has for several years, the administration proposes to consolidate all financial assistance programs into four types of guarantees--general business, development companies, investment companies, and minority investment companies. In practice, such a reorganization would have little effect on total agency activity; it would, however, eliminate current agency efforts to target applicants such as veterans, the economically disadvantaged, and very small, so-called "micro" enterprises.

The fiscal 1993 proposal asks for a \$3.09 billion limit for Section 7(a) general business loan guarantees, a \$505.4 million level for Section 504 development company debentures, \$36.5 million for Section 502 development company guarantees, and \$100 million for Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) loans financed through private markets. All direct loan programs except Section 8(a)--Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies (MESBICs), handicapped, economic opportunity, and veterans--would be terminated. The existing MESBIC guarantee program would continue at the \$60 million level in fiscal 1993. These amounts are virtually identical to those in last year's request.

Congress authorized \$4.20 billion in total SBA loan guarantees in fiscal 1992, a slight (1.5 percent) reduction from the fiscal 1991 level but \$559 million more than the total program level of fiscal 1990. This amount included \$3.45 billion for Section 7(a), \$477.2 million for Section 504,

\$35.0 million for Section 502, and \$183.0 million for SBICs (in addition to the \$59.1 million in MESBIC guarantees). For the most recent state activity in guaranteed loan programs, see the table on page 2-67.

Congress also provided \$84.7 million for direct loans in fiscal 1992 through five small programs (including \$19.5 million in loans to MESBICs). In the fiscal 1992 appropriations bill, Congress directed SBA to inaugurate a "micro-loan" program for very small businesses and provided \$15 million for this initiative. The money will go to intermediary organizations, which in turn will make loans of up to \$10,000 to micro-enterprises. Congress also approved \$3 million for technical assistance activities targeted to micro-enterprises.

The administration proposes to continue many of SBA's technical assistance and special business development programs, although it would cut the aggregate level of support for them by two-thirds, from the \$107.6 million provided for by Congress for fiscal 1992 to \$36.6 million in fiscal 1993. Nearly all of this reduction would come at the expense of the popular Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program, one of SBA's largest and most successful technical assistance initiatives. The budget request would end federal support of SBDCs; the administration seeks no funding for the program in fiscal 1993. Congress provided SBDCs with \$60.5 million in fiscal 1992; see the table on page 2-69 for current state allocations. Finally, the administration has moved to comply with SBA program amendments passed in 1990 to encourage small business activity in rural areas; the agency recently established an Office of Rural Affairs and Economic Development.

Minority Business Development Agency

The president proposes to continue the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) and expand its programs slightly, to \$44.6 million in fiscal 1993 from a fiscal 1992 level of \$41.1 million. Nearly 86 percent of all MBDA funding would be earmarked for the enterprise development program, which operates Minority Business Development Centers in 90 metropolitan areas. About \$2 million would be channeled to four MBDCs in an effort to upgrade their capacity in specific areas of importance to their communities, such as tourism, franchising, or capital development. The balance would be devoted to resource development and advocacy activities.

Housing Assistance

The fiscal 1993 Bush budget plan gives considerable emphasis to social welfare concerns by promoting the relatively new HOPE and HOME programs, outlining what it terms a "radical" approach to the problems of nearly two dozen troubled public housing authorities, and urging greater use of vouchers to deliver housing assistance to the needy. The president's budget again addresses the issue of Section 8 contract expirations and unit preservation. The administration proposed virtually no funding, however, for "bricks and mortar" housing construction programs.

Section 8 Certificate and Housing Vouchers

The president seeks \$6.05 billion in fiscal 1993 budget authority for all Section 8 support, except for contract renewals. This amount is 19 percent less than the \$7.47 billion that Congress approved in fiscal 1992. The budget proposes a large increase in housing vouchers, but it supports few dwelling units through other programs.

The administration seeks to maintain existing Section 8 inventory levels. In accordance with provisions of 1990 and 1991 HUD appropriation legislation, each contract will be renewed

in-kind--in other words, certificate for certificate, voucher for voucher--but only for a five-year term. These renewals would require \$6.41 billion in fiscal 1993 budget authority, which would be added to an \$850 million advance appropriation provided in fiscal 1992 to cover a renewal shortfall. HUD will seek authority to transfer funds from other accounts if needed to supplement the president's original request. House and Senate Appropriations Committee members expressed their "deep concern" in last year's conference report over the shortfall in the estimate of resources--more than \$1 billion--to meet renewal commitments in fiscal 1992. HUD estimates that the number of expiring unit contracts will be about 173,400 in fiscal 1994, 222,000 in fiscal 1995, and nearly 367,850 in fiscal 1996.

The National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 included incentives to keep assisted housing units available and affordable to low-income persons (including sale to tenants' councils and other purchasers) once the owners' obligations to do so expire, and outlined a process for mortgage prepayment. The Bush budget features these activities in its HOPE housing preservation initiative and requests \$692.7 million in fiscal 1993 for this purpose, which would support 37,073 units. For fiscal 1992, Congress provided \$618.5 million to maintain 32,929 units.

In addition to Section 8 contract renewals, the budget proposes to support 148,241 units. Some 87,241 of these are incremental (new to the inventory) units; they include 82,699 vouchers (including 12,584 earmarked for various HOPE initiatives) and 4,542 units for the elderly and disabled (described below). In comparison, fiscal 1992 activity approved by Congress will include 25,000 incremental vouchers and 26,829 certificates, as well as about 22,500 other incremental unit reservations in various other components of Section 8. The other 61,000 units that the administration proposes to reserve for fiscal 1993 would cover tenants already in subsidized housing who must be relocated because of expiring Section 8 rental-assistance contracts, opt-outs, demolitions, prepayments, conversions, and property disposition.

The administration does not propose any funding for the Section 8 Single Room Occupancy program, which received \$105 million in fiscal 1992. This component of the Section 8 moderate rehabilitation program was used to provide housing for homeless persons. The budget proposal suggests that this program will be eligible under the proposed Shelter Plus Care program (described later).

Housing for the Elderly and Disabled

NAHA changed the Section 202 program for elderly and handicapped housing from a loan program used in conjunction with Section 8 to a capital grants and rental-assistance program solely for the elderly. The revised program went into effect in fiscal 1992. Congress approved \$538.8 million in capital grants and \$451.2 million for new rental assistance in fiscal 1992. A separate program targeted to persons with disabilities also uses grant and rental-assistance mechanisms to distribute program funding. Known as Section 811, the new handicapped program also began operating in fiscal 1992; Congress provided \$102.9 million in capital grants and \$100.2 million for rental assistance.

The administration requests \$48.7 million in fiscal 1993 capital grants to finance construction of 822 new residential units for the elderly and \$54.4 million to cover rental assistance support for a 20-year term for those units. It also seeks \$49.9 million for 870 units for the disabled, and \$57.5 million for 20 years of rental assistance. The budget also proposes to allocate \$73.5 million in Section 8 resources to support another 1,900 leased existing housing units for the elderly and \$37.2 million for 950 leased units for the handicapped. All rental units would be covered for a five-year term.

Public Housing

More than 3.7 million poor persons currently live in the nation's 1.4 million public housing units, more than half of which are located in the Northeast-Midwest region. Nearly a million more people have signed onto lengthy waiting lists to occupy public housing units, yet the Bush Administration requests no fiscal 1993 funds to develop new HUD public housing units. Congress reserved \$801.1 million for the development or reconstruction of 10,300 public housing units (2,800 of these for Indian housing) in fiscal 1992. The president's new budget suggests only a \$125 million set aside for Indian housing as part of the fiscal 1993 HOME program funding proposal.

The request also proposes to reduce available public housing modernization funds (known as CIAP) by 18 percent, from the \$2.80 billion in budget authority approved by Congress in fiscal 1992 to \$2.29 billion in fiscal 1993. NAHA stipulated that modernization funds now be allocated on a formula basis, with half allocated on the basis of backlog needs and half on the basis of needs accrued since those needs were last measured. Adequate modernization funding is especially critical to the Northeast-Midwest region's housing authorities, which oversee much of the nation's oldest and least energy-efficient housing stock.

The administration has proposed three initiatives that would be funded by set-asides of modernization funds. First, HUD would launch a "Perestroika in Public Housing" initiative in fiscal 1993, using \$100 million in modernization funds. The Perestroika program would allow residents of the nation's 23 severely troubled public housing projects essentially to say "nyet" to their local housing authorities and allow them to choose either alternative management or ownership of their projects. The \$100 million would be used for renovation projects within these complexes. Under the second initiative, "Take the Boards Off" (TBO), HUD would transfer substantially vacant public housing developments owned by troubled housing authorities to cities and states or nonprofit organizations representing public housing residents. TBO projects would be eligible to compete for \$192 million in modernization funds; 2,500 housing vouchers through Section 8 would be earmarked for replacement housing. Finally, \$20 million would be reserved for the new "Weed and Seed" initiative, which provides social and economic support to economically disadvantaged areas and populations.

Even in well-run public housing developments, tenant rents generate less than half the cost of project operations. HUD provides the balance through operating subsidies. The administration seeks \$2.82 billion in fiscal 1993 for these subsidies, nearly 7 percent less than the \$2.45 billion available in fiscal 1992.

Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE)

Authorized in NAHA, HOPE is a comprehensive program whose fundamental objective is to help low-income families become able to own their own homes. The administration proposed a \$1 billion level for the three major categories of HOPE grants that are authorized: public and Indian housing home ownership grants (known as HOPE 1), for which the administration seeks \$450 million in fiscal 1993; multifamily home ownership grants (or HOPE 2), for which the administration seeks \$325 million in fiscal 1993; and single-family homeownership grants (HOPE 3), with a requested fiscal 1993 funding level of \$225 million. These grants would enable public housing residents and low-income families to purchase their homes. They also would support the abilities of existing tenant organizations and nonprofit groups to promote home ownership opportunities. In fiscal 1992, Congress provided a total of \$351 million for these components: \$161 million for HOPE 1 activities, \$95 million for HOPE 2, and \$95 million for HOPE 3.

HOME Investment Partnerships

NAHA also created a HOME Investment Partnership Block Grant program to expand the supply of low-income housing, especially rental units. The president seeks \$700 million for this initiative in fiscal 1993; Congress provided \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1992. HOME is administered by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development, rather than the housing office.

HOME funds can be used for acquisition, construction, reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation activities, and tenant-based rental assistance for persons on the Section 8 waiting list. Sixty percent of HOME funds are earmarked for local governments and 40 percent for states (after some small set-asides are satisfied). Matching contributions ranging from 25 to 50 percent (depending on the activity) must be made, although Congress--citing the effects of the current recession on state and local revenues--waived this requirement for fiscal 1992. The president's fiscal 1993 proposal would earmark \$344.8 million for local governments and \$229.9 million for states; \$125 million would go to Indian tribes. For fiscal 1992, Congress provided \$876 million to local governments, \$584 million to states, and \$15 million to Indian tribes. Late in 1990, HUD announced formula factors for the HOME funding-allocation process. They include: inadequate housing supply; substandard housing; number of low-income families living in units needing rehabilitation; costs of producing housing; and relative fiscal incapacity to carry out housing activities. HUD announced the allocations for fiscal 1992 on January 13, 1992.

Programs for the Homeless

The budget proposes \$535.7 million in fiscal 1993 for HUD's homeless programs, an increase of \$98.3 million over the fiscal 1992 level of \$437.4 million. Last year's amount included supplemental appropriations and transfers of \$133.3 million that the administration seeks to begin its new Shelter Plus Care component of the HOPE initiative.

Several of the homeless-assistance programs authorized by the 1987 McKinney Act are administered by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD). Emergency Shelter Grants are allocated by formula to cities, urban counties, states, and territories. The administration seeks \$17.5 million in fiscal 1993 budget authority for this program, much less than the \$73.2 million appropriated in fiscal 1992. The Transitional and Supportive Housing Program funds development of innovative approaches to providing housing assistance to the homeless. The administration seeks \$203.9 million for this initiative in fiscal 1993, 36 percent more than the fiscal 1992 amount of \$150 million.

The administration proposes a revamped Shelter Plus Care program as part of the HOPE package. It would combine the Rental Housing Assistance Program for the Homeless and portions of the resources formerly used to rehabilitate single-room-occupancy (SRO) units under Section 8 and provide some Section 202 rental assistance. Shelter Plus Care would provide \$265.9 million in rental assistance and other supportive social services for homeless persons, especially those suffering from mental illness, AIDS, or drug problems. In fiscal 1992, Congress did not support a comprehensive Shelter Plus Care initiative; it did provide \$110.5 million for SRO and Section 202 assistance targeted to the homeless.

The president proposes a new \$50 million initiative, called Safe Havens for the Homeless, which would provide private or semi-private lodging for mentally ill homeless persons who are unable or unwilling to participate in alternative housing situations.

Rural Housing

NAHA reauthorized rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) with little change. The Rural Housing Insurance Fund (RHIF) administered by FmHA insures or guarantees rural housing loans for single or multifamily dwellings and makes rental-assistance payments to qualifying individuals and families. Several other FmHA programs also provide housing in rural areas. The Bush budget proposes overall funding levels much lower than those in NAHA or approved by Congress for fiscal 1992; there is some expectation that HUD-administered programs would pick up some of this slack. The administration's fiscal 1993 budget proposal would cut 30 percent from RHIF programs compared to fiscal 1992 levels, and reduce the cumulative rural housing grant total by 3 percent. The administration requests total FmHA housing grant and loan authority of \$2.09 billion in fiscal 1993, which would support about 66,000 housing units. This is nearly 27 percent less than the \$2.86 billion that Congress appropriated in fiscal 1992, which supported 78,500 units.

The president seeks to shift the emphasis of FmHA's housing-assistance programs away from financial support of new construction to two other efforts: loan guarantees and housing vouchers for rental payments. The loan-guarantee proposals include a reconfigured \$1.15 billion RHIF Section 502 loan program that includes \$400 million in subsidized and \$300 million in nonsubsidized guaranteed loans for single-family housing. Nonsubsidized loans would be targeted to moderate-income persons. In either case, the guarantee is intended to stimulate greater private-sector interest in financing housing in rural areas. Subsidized guaranteed housing loans would have their interest rates written down to as low as 3 percent. This program aims to increase the number of low-income borrowers qualifying for private-sector loans. The remaining \$450 million in Section 502 authority would be used for direct loans to low-income borrowers, with interest rates as low as 1 percent. In fiscal 1992, Congress provided \$1.83 billion in Section 502 direct loan authority for these programs through RHIF and \$329.5 million in guarantee authority.

The other major RHIF program is Section 515 multifamily rental-housing direct loans, for which the president seeks \$341.0 million for fiscal 1993. This level is more than 40 percent less than the \$573.9 million Congress appropriated for Section 515 projects in fiscal 1992. The administration also proposes to continue two small RHIF loan programs in fiscal 1993 at essentially their current levels: \$16.25 million in loans for domestic farm-labor housing (compared to \$16.3 million in fiscal 1992); and \$11.1 million in housing-repair loans for very low-income persons (compared to \$11.3 million in fiscal 1992).

The major rural-housing initiative advanced by the administration is a revival of a suggestion that first surfaced in the fiscal 1988 budget request--rural housing vouchers. The president requests \$140.0 million in budget authority in fiscal 1993 to support 5,895 five-year vouchers for very low-income rural households, an amount 26 percent lower than the administration's proposal last year. The president intends to forward legislation to authorize a rural housing voucher program; past effort have gotten a chilly reception from Congress.

The rural rental-assistance program (Section 521) is operated in conjunction with FmHA's rental-housing loan programs. It is designed to reduce rents paid by very low-income and low-income families living in FmHA-financed housing projects. Section 521 pays the difference between the 30 percent of income that a tenant is required to pay for rent and the actual rental income needed to satisfy the FmHA loan. The administration seeks \$202.0 million in budget authority in fiscal 1993, more than one-third less than the \$319.9 million level that Congress approved for fiscal 1992.

The president proposes to retain the smaller FmHA housing grant programs in fiscal 1993 but to reduce them from fiscal 1992 levels: Section 516 farm-labor housing grants (cut \$1 million to \$10 million); Section 504 housing repair grants for very low-income elderly persons (cut \$7.5 million to \$5 million); and Section 552 housing-preservation grants (cut \$13 million to \$10 million).

Other Housing Assistance Proposals

The administration's fiscal 1993 budget contains several other housing provisions, including:

- a request for \$165 million for drug-elimination grants to public and Indian housing agencies, the same level as Congress provided in fiscal 1992;
- the \$412 million RESTORE initiative for troubled multifamily housing, which would assist up to 1,800 private, federally subsidized properties with serious physical or financial problems;
- a "Moving to Opportunity for Fair Housing" initiative, which would use 1,500 vouchers to help families that want to move to areas with low levels of poverty; and
- homeownership vouchers that would enable more than 1.3 million low-income families receiving rental assistance to use the subsidy instead for the costs of acquiring their first home, including mortgage payment, utilities, maintenance, and repair.

Farmers Home Administration Development Programs

The administration proposes to substantially expand the Community Facility Loan Program of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). It requests \$100 million in loans and \$100 million in guarantees in fiscal 1993. These amounts are considerably more generous than those in last year's proposal and approach the \$100 million in loans and \$25 million in guarantees that Congress provided in fiscal 1992. The \$200 million request would be a 60 percent increase in the program over the current fiscal year. The president would maintain the Business and Industrial Development Loan Guarantee program at \$100 million in fiscal 1993 budget authority.

The above-mentioned programs are authorized under the FmHA Rural Development Insurance Fund (RDIF) program account. RDIF also supports many FmHA water and waste-disposal projects; the budget proposal seeks \$600 million in direct loans but no authority to offer loan guarantees. In fiscal 1992, Congress approved \$35 million in guarantees and \$600 million in direct loans (the latter a 20 percent increase over fiscal 1991 levels). Congress provided RDIF with a total of \$860 million in direct loan and guarantee authority in fiscal 1992; the president proposes a total of \$900 million in RDIF authority for fiscal 1993, nearly 5 percent more.

Of the three other popular FmHA development programs, one faces a significant cut, while two would enjoy continued funding. The administration seeks to reduce rural water and waste disposal grants by 14 percent to \$300 million in fiscal 1993. Congress provided \$350 million in fiscal 1992; these grants financed 676 projects. The president proposes to expand the Rural Development Grant Program, which helps finance a variety of economic development and business assistance efforts. The program received \$20.75 million in fiscal 1992; the budget proposal calls for \$35.0 million in fiscal 1993 to cover the cost of an estimated 120 projects. The administration also seeks a small increase in Rural Development Loan Fund authority from the current \$32.5 million to \$35.0 million. These loans are made to intermediary borrowers, who relend the funds to small rural

businesses, development corporations, and other organizations that serve small-scale enterprises. This program has increased in size by 85 percent since fiscal 1989.

The 1990 farm bill stipulated that FmHA transfer the community facilities and business development programs to a new Rural Development Administration (RDA) established by that legislation. During the subsequent appropriations process, however, Congress withheld funding for its startup. Late in 1991, as part of a farm bill technical corrections measure (H.R. 3029), Congress directed the Department of Agriculture to proceed using existing administrative monies. RDA will administer FmHA business and industry, community facilities, and water and wastewater grant and loan programs. Ultimately, the agency will serve as the rural development coordinating office within the Agriculture Department.

Appalachian Regional Commission

The administration proposal seeks to reduce program authority for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) by nearly half. The fiscal 1993 budget proposes \$100 million for ARC highway, community development, human development, and planning and technical assistance programs that serve predominantly rural areas in the 13 Appalachian states. This amount is similar to those in the president's past proposals, but much less than the \$190 million that Congress appropriated in fiscal 1992. About 80 percent of this amount was devoted to highway development and nearly 16 percent to community development activities. Like EDA, ARC enjoys bipartisan congressional support and survived repeated efforts by the Reagan Administration to terminate it.

Development-Related Tax Incentives

As the federal government reduced its direct support of economic development activities during the 1980s, federal tax incentives took on an increasingly important role in state and local recovery and diversification strategies. Legislation passed in 1982, 1984, and 1986 modified many of the tax advantages and subsidies approved during the early days of the Reagan Administration. These laws eliminated the investment tax credit, scaled back tax-exempt bond financing, and restricted passive losses from real estate investments. In this year's state-of-the-union message and budget proposal, President Bush proposes restoring some of these earlier incentives and adding others.

Enterprise Zones

The Bush Administration continues to urge authorization of an enterprise zone program that would use federal tax breaks to stimulate private investment and entrepreneurial activity in 50 designated economically distressed urban neighborhoods and poor rural areas. Three types of incentives are proposed in the fiscal 1993 budget: a 5 percent refundable income tax credit to zone workers; deferral of personal taxes on income that small investors use to purchase newly issued corporate stock of zone businesses; and a zero capital gains rate on investment in tangible property used in a zone business. Few details are provided, and no tax expenditure impact is projected. In proposing a similar enterprise zone program last year, the administration estimated that such an initiative would cost \$1.79 billion in foregone tax revenues from fiscal 1992 to fiscal 1996.

Legislation already has been introduced in the 102nd Congress--notably H.R. 11 by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, H.R. 23 by Rep. Charles Rangel, and S. 1032 by Senators Joseph Lieberman and John Danforth--that would provide a variety of tax incentives for investments and job creation in designated zones. Congress did authorize HUD to conduct a competition for enterprise zones as part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, but the legislation contained no

federal tax incentives and designation was essentially ceremonial. Secretary Jack Kemp took applications but suspended implementation of the program while he waited for action on a substantive federal program. HUD's authority to designate these zones expired in January 1991.

Industrial Development Bonds

Tax-exempt industrial development bonds (IDBs) have been the foundation for many local economic development strategies. They support development activities by allowing jurisdictions to offer prospective entrepreneurs and expanding manufacturing businesses affordable financing that might not be available otherwise. They also promote economic revival by allowing jurisdictions to channel physical development capital to selected areas. States in the Northeast and Midwest issued more than \$900 million in IDBs in fiscal 1990, which will lead to the creation or retention of many manufacturing jobs. The Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition's leadership wrote to President Bush on January 13, "Small-issue IDBs are the only remaining federal economic development incentive targeted solely to manufacturers, whose vitality is key to U.S. economic competitiveness."

State and local authority to issue IDBs was due to expire at the end of 1991, but late in the session Congress extended this provision for six months, until June 30, 1992. The Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition has vigorously supported their extension; legislation introduced by Rep. William Coyne (H.R. 1186) and Rep. Louise Slaughter (H.R. 673) would extend issuing authority for five years, through the end of 1996. The president does not call for the extension of IDB issuing authority in his fiscal 1993 budget proposal.

Other Tax Proposals

President Bush seeks to revive or establish several other development-related tax incentives. His budget proposal, if adopted, would:

- reduce the long-term capital gains tax rate to a maximum of 15.4 percent, which the administration argues would spur investment;
- provide passive-loss relief for real estate investments activities, including construction, renovation, and management operations, which would give an important boost to rehabilitation of historic properties;
- adopt a new "investment tax allowance" to encourage acquisition of new equipment, offering in effect additional first-year depreciation equal to 15 percent of the purchase price;
- extend permanently the current 20 percent research and experimentation tax credit; and
- extend the targeted jobs tax credit through the end of 1993.

General Science, Space and Technology Programs

The president proposes to increase the budget authority for general science, space and technology programs by 6.1 percent from \$17.36 billion to \$18.42 billion in fiscal 1993. Programs

included in this category are the National Science Foundation (NSF), general science programs in the Department of Energy, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

National Science Foundation

The fiscal 1993 budget request includes a 17.6 percent increase over the fiscal 1992 level for the National Science Foundation. Proposed NSF budget authority totals \$3.03 billion. This increase carries forward a commitment by the Reagan and Bush administrations to double the NSF budget between fiscal 1987 and fiscal 1994.

Department of Energy Programs

The president's proposal requests budget authority of \$1.65 billion for the general sciences programs of the Department of Energy, a 12.3 percent increase from the fiscal 1992 level of \$1.47 billion. It recommends a \$166 million increase in funding for the superconducting supercollider, a boost of 34.3 percent over the fiscal 1992 allocation of \$484 million. Fiscal 1993 is the fifth year of funding for the estimated \$8-billion-plus construction project located in Texas.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The administration requests fiscal 1993 budget authority of \$14.99 billion for NASA, an increase of 4.7 percent over the fiscal 1992 level of \$14.32 billion. This proposal includes \$40 million, an 11 percent increase, for environmental cleanup and compliance activities in NASA. With this request, NASA funding continues to comprise roughly 1 percent of the national budget. Increases in NASA funding do not produce meaningful increases in spending in the Northeast-Midwest region, which received only 17.0 percent of all NASA prime contract dollars in fiscal 1991. For the most recent state contract percentages, see the table on page 2-59.

The biggest cut in the NASA budget comes from deletion of funding for the program to develop and produce the advanced solid rocket motor, which claimed \$315 million in fiscal 1992. The president's proposal states that an alternative, redesigned solid rocket motor has served well on 20 shuttle missions, rendering the more advanced motor unnecessary. The new motor was to be produced in the district of Rep. Jamie Whitten, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

The budget for a manned space station, Space Station Freedom, would rise 10.9 percent to \$2.25 billion, or 79.3 percent of the \$2.84 billion earmarked for space exploration in fiscal 1993. The General Accounting Office has put the eventual construction costs of the space station at \$40 billion or more, not counting operational costs.

Apart from the continuing space station program, the proposed joint NASA/Department of Energy budget for space exploration would decline 5.0 percent from fiscal 1992, to \$586 million. Included in this reduced total would be \$45 million for nuclear propulsion; this budget item would cover space nuclear reactor power system technology, with specific allocation of the funding to be made in the spring of 1992 after "reassessment of potential applications and technology alternatives."

Continuing an effort to improve and develop the nation's space transportation alternatives, the administration has proposed \$4.87 billion for the space shuttle program in fiscal 1993, down 2.0 percent from \$4.96 billion in fiscal 1992. The proposal assumes a planned flight rate of eight

missions per year through 1996. Despite the cut, the space shuttle would still claim 32.5 percent of NASA's total budget.

In contrast to the space shuttle program, NASA's joint program with the Department of Defense to create a new heavy-lift launch vehicle would receive a 168.8 percent increase, from \$93 million in fiscal 1992 to \$250 million in fiscal 1993. NASA's contribution to the joint program would rise even more steeply, by 228.9 percent, from \$38 million to \$125 million.

To support space-based research on climate-management problems, the NASA budget request includes \$447 million for the Earth Observing System (EOS) program. The proposed amount would represent an increase of 18.6 percent over the EOS level of \$377 million in fiscal 1992.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The administration proposes a 25.9 percent increase to expand research and development at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Budget authority in fiscal 1992 was \$247 million; the proposed budget for fiscal 1993 is \$311 million.

The Industrial Technology Services (ITS) program of NIST would receive \$86.1 million--a 35.1 percent increase--in fiscal 1993 to support three activities. The budget proposes \$18 million in matching grants to support the continuation of the seven NIST Manufacturing Technology Centers planned by the end of 1992. Currently, the Northeast-Midwest region has three of the five centers, located in Troy, New York, Cleveland, Ohio, and Ann Arbor, Michigan. Proposals for the final two centers are now being accepted; the deadline for submission is April 14, 1992. The proposed matching grants would be provided to universities and nonprofit organizations for use as seed money to support the centers.

The budget proposes \$68 million for the Advanced Technology Program, which provides matching grants to industry-led efforts to support development of technologies at the stage between basic research and specific commercial applications.

The third activity the ITS funds is the State Technology Extension Program (STEP). The STEP program works with existing federal, state and local government organizations to develop a network of technology-assistance programs.

Human Resources

Employment and Training

Citing "fragmentation and inefficiency" in current program operations, the administration proposes a Job Training 2000 initiative that will use the existing Private Industry Councils (PICs), formed under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), to provide coordination locally for various training-related funding streams, including postsecondary vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, Guaranteed Student Loans, Pell Grants, the JOBS program for welfare recipients, dislocated workers programs, and JTPA training for the economically disadvantaged. PICs would certify the vocational training offerings of local institutions to qualify them for federal support. In addition, the initiative would create training vouchers for disadvantaged youth and adults by using

portions of current JTPA and Food Stamp employment and training funds and all Perkins Act postsecondary funding. Under the initiative, the Employment Service would be transformed into a system of local assessment-and-referral Skills Centers serving both job-seekers and those who want job training. The Job Training 2000 proposal, to be transmitted to Congress early in 1992, calls for no additional funding. The budget assumes that funding will continue to be provided within the current program structure.

Job Training Partnership Act

The president's request for fiscal 1993 proposes budget authority of \$1.77 billion for the core section of the Job Training Partnership Act, Title IIA grants to states for training programs for the economically disadvantaged. This amount is a slight reduction from the fiscal 1992 amount. The administration also asks for budget authority of \$682.9 million for Title IIB, the summer youth jobs program, the same as this year's appropriation. Funds are requested for the existing program structure, although the budget document notes that the administration has proposed and Congress currently is considering the possible restructuring of the act into separate titles for adult and youth services. For program year 1991 state allocations under JTPA, see the tables on pages 2-45 and 2-47.

In addition to these programs, the budget requests that the Job Corps be funded at \$932.9 million in fiscal 1993, a \$52 million increase over current year funding. The popular Job Corps program has increased its funding consistently in recent years.

Employment Service

The budget proposes funding for the Employment Service (ES) at \$821.6 million, a small increase over the fiscal 1992 funding level of \$809.2 million. As mentioned, the administration's Job Training 2000 initiative proposes to restructure "the often ineffective Employment Service" and incorporate its resources into Skill Centers that would offer testing, counseling, labor market information, and referral to jobs and training. The budget does not describe any particular role that the administration sees for the Employment Service in dealing with the current recession. For the most recent state allocations for the Employment Service, see the table on page 2-27.

Education

Head Start and Selected Elementary and Secondary Programs

The president's budget requests \$2.8 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$600 million or 27 percent over the fiscal 1992 level. The proposal states that this level will provide one year of Head Start for all those eligible who want to participate, estimated by the administration to be 779,206 children. Other analysts have estimated that the proposed amount will serve approximately one-third of Head Start-eligible youngsters. For the most recent state allotments for Head Start, see page 2-41.

The budget proposal describes two administration initiatives in the area of school choice. The Choice Grants for America's Children Act would be funded at \$500 million, to be matched by the states. Eligible middle- and low-income children would receive grants of \$1,000 each to choose public or private schooling. The Low-Income School Choice Demonstration Act, for which the budget requests \$30 million, would test the viability of providing the full cost of public or private school choice for low-income families. A new legislative proposal is promised for these two initiatives. The budget document also reaffirms the administration's intention to pursue its already

proposed America 2000 Excellence in Education Act, which would provide \$1 million grants to 535 communities for New American Schools. The budget requests \$768 million for these three proposals, \$668 million over the \$100 million that Congress appropriated for fiscal 1992 contingent upon passage of authorizing legislation.

Meanwhile, on January 29, 1992, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the Democrat-sponsored Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act, which retains the president's emphasis on national education goals but takes different approaches to meeting them, including channeling most money to local school districts and specifically rejecting the Low-Income School Choice Demonstration.

The budget proposes to fund basic grants for local education agencies under Chapter I, the major federal program of compensatory education for disadvantaged children, at \$5.53 billion in fiscal 1993, up from \$5.39 billion in fiscal 1992. Under the administration's choice program, Chapter I would be amended so that funds for services would follow children to the school of their parents' choosing. The proposal also calls for funding Chapter I's intergenerational literacy program, Even Start, at \$90 million, an increase of \$19 million over the current level. For the most recent state allocations for Chapter I, see the table on page 2-25.

The administration calls for funding Chapter II state block grants for educational improvement at \$450 million for fiscal 1993, the same level as fiscal 1992 and fiscal 1991. The most recent state allocations for Chapter II are found in the table on page 2-43.

Vocational and Adult Education

The president's budget requests \$1.15 billion in budget authority for the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, a significant decline from the \$1.57 billion appropriated for fiscal 1992. This figure includes \$966.6 million for basic state grants, down from \$1.27 billion in fiscal 1992. The budget offers no explanation for the reduction, pointing instead to expected increases in outlays of 4 percent in state grants and 11 percent in "Tech-Prep" vocational programs. Vocational education is among the programs to be coordinated by the PIC, according to the Job Training 2000 initiative described above. In addition, the initiative anticipates that all Perkins Act postsecondary funding would be allocated to the PICs to finance training vouchers. The most recent state allocations for vocational education are found in the table on page 2-85.

The budget proposal asks for \$260.8 million for adult education for fiscal 1993, up from \$235.8 million in fiscal 1992. State allocations for this program in fiscal 1991 are found in the table on page 2-1.

Higher Education

The Higher Education Act currently is being reauthorized. Because new legislative authority must be enacted first, the budget contains no formal requests for funds. It does, however, outline both the administration's program initiatives and the funding levels assumed for them. Overall funding authority for higher education is expected to increase from \$12.84 in fiscal 1992 to \$14.88 billion in fiscal 1993.

Under the category of student financial assistance, which includes Pell grants, work-study, supplemental educational opportunity grants, and Perkins loans, the budget proposal states that the administration will transmit at a later date a request for \$7.69 billion, bringing the budget authority in this area to \$7.69 billion for fiscal 1993. The budget request for Pell grants will be \$6.6 billion,

\$1.2 billion more than the fiscal 1992 appropriation. Under the president's proposed legislation, the maximum Pell grant would increase to \$3,700 from \$2,400; the average would rise to \$1,846 from \$1,452. Persons in all income categories up to \$50,000 would see an increase in their awards. The budget request also repeats last year's proposal for \$500 bonus scholarships for Pell grant recipients who demonstrate high academic achievement.

For the Guaranteed Student Loan program, the president requests \$3.12 billion under current law and will request an additional \$2.93 billion under the not-yet-enacted reform proposal, for a total of \$6.05 billion in budget authority, up from \$5.09 billion for fiscal 1992. Congress already has enacted some reforms to deal with defaults on loans from this program by authorizing wage garnishment for defaulted borrowers and allowing data matching of federal records to locate defaulters. The budget includes \$50 million to help states improve school licensing practices, another step toward reducing defaults.

The administration's package of tax proposals also contains some tidbits for higher education. Two incentives are designed to help meet rising costs: deduction of interest on student loans and penalty-free withdrawal of IRA funds for educational expenses.

Family Assistance

AFDC, CSE, and JOBS

The administration requests budget authority of \$14.65 billion for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), a modest increase from the \$14.50 billion needed for fiscal 1992. The related Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program is slated for \$790 million, up from \$705 million in fiscal 1992. The budget proposal also calls for funding the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program at its authorized level of \$1 billion. Outlays in this program have been rising steadily as implementation continues, with outlays for fiscal 1993 expected to reach \$885 million, up from \$832 million in fiscal 1992. Programmatic initiatives in this policy area consist of modest demonstration programs. For the most recent state allocations under AFDC and JOBS, see the tables on pages 2-3 and 2-45.

Food Stamps

With 10 percent of Americans currently receiving food stamps, the president anticipates a substantial increase in funding needs for fiscal 1993, requesting \$28.00 billion, up from \$22.35 billion for fiscal 1992. The Food Stamp employment and training program is among those subsumed into the administration's Job Training 2000 initiative described above.

Community Services Block Grant

The administration once again proposes the virtual elimination of funding for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), requesting just \$5.0 million in budget authority for fiscal 1993. Budget authority for the current fiscal year totals \$437.4 million. Funding for the Northeast-Midwest region would decline by \$188.5 million, from \$190.7 million to \$2.2 million. In fiscal 1990, the Northeast-Midwest region received 43.6 percent of CSBG funds. For the most recent state allocations of CSBG funds, see the table on page 2-13.

The CSBG provides the core funding for over 920 local Community Action Agencies located across the United States. These multi-service centers often provide the only federal outreach to the working poor, the recently unemployed, and the homeless. Twenty-five percent of

CSBG funds provide emergency services to these clients. Community Action Agencies administer one-third to one-half of low-income energy assistance funds, virtually all low-income weatherization funds, and much of Head Start and comprehensive family case management funds. The Community Action Agencies' need for CSBG funds increases dramatically during recessions as the poverty rate rises and the client population expands.

Unemployment

Unemployment Insurance

Despite the current recession, the unemployment insurance (UI) program receives no discussion in the administration's budget proposal. For fiscal 1993, the president requests \$27.42 billion in budget authority and estimates outlays at \$29.73 billion. These figures compare with \$29.25 in budget authority and \$36.40 in outlays in fiscal 1992. The reductions for the coming fiscal year parallel the administration's expectation of economic recovery during the year. Although the president has expressed his support for renewal of extended benefits, funds are not included in the budget request. A supplemental appropriation will be necessary.

For state administration of the unemployment insurance program, the proposal requests budget authority of \$1.66 billion. In fiscal 1992 \$1.51 was budgeted for this purpose, but the large workload caused by the recession necessitated the provision of another \$668.1 million in contingency funds. For fiscal 1991 state allocations for UI administration, see the table on page 2-79.

Dislocated Workers

The president's budget would hold fiscal 1993 spending on the general dislocated worker program to its fiscal 1991 and 1992 levels of \$527 million. Level funding would continue even though the administration seeks to end the separate Trade Adjustment Assistance program--funded at \$226 million in fiscal 1992--and use the general dislocated workers program to provide employment and training services to individuals who lose their jobs because of imports.

The administration would provide a total of \$577 million for dislocated worker programs under the Job Training Partnership Act's Title III, also known as the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance program. Of that total, \$50 million would be set aside for workers who lose their jobs because of the Clean Air Act. The remaining \$527 million would be used to provide other dislocated workers with assessment, job search assistance, job retraining, and basic skills training. After increasing significantly to \$527 million in fiscal 1991, funding for the general Title III program has remained at that level. The administration proposes that local Private Industry Councils take on a greater oversight role for Title III.

The budget would zero out the \$6 million Mass Layoffs Statistics program, which tracks layoffs and business closings affecting 25 workers or more. Federal law calls for these statistics to be used in targeting Title III allocations to states and areas hit by dislocation. The statistics will be used once they are available from all states, but one state has yet to sign up for the statistics program. Existing data indicate that use of mass layoff statistics would increase Title III funding for the Northeast-Midwest region, which received 45 percent of the Title III state grants in fiscal 1992. (For a breakdown of funding for fiscal 1992, see table on page 2-15.)

Under current law and appropriations, the Department of Labor oversees a \$150 million adjustment fund from the Department of Defense for workers who lose their jobs because of cutbacks in military spending. The money was appropriated for fiscal 1991 but very little has been

spent because of inter-agency coordination problems. The president's fiscal 1993 budget makes no requests for more dollars to assist these workers even though it calls for further reductions in defense procurement.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The budget also would eliminate the separate Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program for workers who lose their jobs because of imports. Previous Reagan and Bush budgets likewise called for an end to TAA and suggested that trade-affected dislocated workers receive assistance through the JTPA Title III program. For fiscal 1992, Congress appropriated \$154 million for the trade readjustment allowances paid to qualified workers and \$72 million for training and employment services, for a TAA total of \$226 million. In the text of the budget, the administration acknowledges the need for an adjustment program serving workers adversely affected by the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada, but it leaves open the question of how best to serve such workers.

Health

Medicaid and Medicare

The administration requests \$84.40 billion in budget authority for the Medicaid program in fiscal 1993, up from \$72.50 billion in fiscal 1992 and \$53.39 billion in fiscal 1991. The budget also proposes a health insurance tax credit of \$3,750 for low-income families.

The administration seeks \$42.61 billion in Medicare budget authority for fiscal 1993, up from \$40.13 billion in fiscal 1992 and \$35.36 billion in fiscal 1991. Furthermore, the administration proposes a means test for Medicare recipients. Individuals earning more than \$100,000, and couples with a joint income above \$125,000, would be required to pay 75 percent of their Medicare Part B premium. Currently, senior citizens pay 25 percent of the Part B premium. This change would result in savings of \$313 million.

National Health Service Corps and Childhood Immunization

The president's budget calls for funding the National Health Service Corps, which places doctors in rural areas and inner-city neighborhoods, at \$119.6 million in fiscal 1993, up from \$100.2 million in fiscal 1992 and \$90.8 million in fiscal 1991. The administration also requests \$349.1 million for childhood immunizations in fiscal 1993, up from \$296.6 million in fiscal 1992 and \$217.5 million in fiscal 1991.

Healthy Start

The administration requests \$143 million for Healthy Start demonstration projects, up from \$64 million in fiscal 1992 and \$25 million in fiscal 1991. This program directs assistance to 15 communities with high infant mortality rates, nine of which are within the Northeast-Midwest region. The president's request for fiscal 1993 represents a 123 percent increase over the fiscal 1992 appropriation.

Penalty-Free IRA Withdrawals

The administration proposes to waive the 10 percent penalty on early withdrawals from IRA accounts if the money is used to cover medical expenses. The cost of penalty IRA withdrawals for medical and educational expenses is \$118 million in fiscal 1993.

Extension of Health Insurance Deduction for the Self-Employed

The president's budget calls for an 18-month extension of the health insurance deduction for self-employed persons of 25 percent of the cost of health insurance coverage. The cost of extending the health insurance deduction would total \$246 million for fiscal 1993.

Fee for Nursing Homes and Hospitals

The president proposes to establish fees for nursing homes and hospitals to carry out survey and certification activities required by the Social Security Act. The proposal anticipates collecting \$255 million from these fees in fiscal 1993.

Comprehensive Health Care Reform Plan

The administration will propose a comprehensive health care reform plan in early February that will seek to address the issue of health-care affordability and accessibility. The president's budget does not include specific reform proposals.

Energy

The administration's request of \$19.44 billion for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for fiscal 1993 represents a 2.1 percent increase from the fiscal 1992 level. Budget authority for defense programs in DOE would drop only 9.4 percent to \$7.51 billion. Environmental restoration and waste management programs would increase the most--24.1 percent to \$5.32 billion. The administration highlights energy conservation and energy production through regulatory reform and development of new technology.

Energy Conservation

The administration purports to raise funding for energy efficiency, but what appears to be an increase is simply a shift from programs like low-income Weatherization Assistance to research and development. Total energy-conservation funding would fall 2.9 percent or \$14.9 million under the president's proposal. Weatherization funding would dip from \$194 million (including \$3 million in incentive funds) to \$80 million (with \$20 million reserved for incentive funds), a 58.8 percent drop. Total technical and financial assistance and grants would decline from \$240.4 million in fiscal 1992 to \$155.0 million, while conservation R & D would increase 23.8 percent to \$366.4 million.

The Northeast-Midwest region produces less than one-third as much energy as it consumes, has the highest energy prices in the continental United States, and is home to the oldest factories, buildings, and infrastructure. Enhanced energy efficiency is the region's most cost-effective energy "resource" yet this potential for improving competitiveness, reducing dependence on imported oil, cutting the trade deficit, and stimulating the economy remains virtually untapped. The

Northeast-Midwest region received 62.6 percent of the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) funds in fiscal 1991. For the most recent state allocations for WAP, see the table on page 2-89. The administration's proposed cuts in WAP funding would result in a loss of \$71.3 million for the region.

Programs that promote energy-efficiency improvements help stem the regional outflow of capital for energy purchases, which total about \$200 billion every year. Increased funding for conservation R&D has the potential to improve the competitiveness and trade posture of the region's industries, many of which compete against much more energy-efficient European and Japanese companies.

Energy Research and Development

The administration proposes a 2.2 percent or \$5.3 million increase in solar and renewable energy to \$247.0 million for fiscal 1993. It requests a 29.9 percent or \$133.0 million cut for fossil energy R & D from fiscal 1992 levels to \$311.3 million. Of this cut, \$125.4 million would come from coal R&D, representing a 44.9 percent reduction in that program.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

The budget proposes no additional appropriations in fiscal 1993 for Strategic Petroleum Reserve oil purchases. Instead the administration is pursuing alternative financing arrangements, such as leasing, with major oil producers. This approach could provide additional build up of reserves at a time when little enthusiasm exists for increased funding.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

The president's budget requests \$1.07 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) in fiscal 1993, a \$435.0 million (29 percent) reduction. Congress appropriated \$1.50 billion in fiscal 1992--\$1.09 billion for immediate obligation and \$405.6 million for delayed obligation. (Most cold-weather states already have "spent" their delayed obligation allocation this heating season even though the funds will not be available until September 30, 1992.) Under the president's fiscal 1993 request, \$798.8 million of the \$1.07 billion would be withheld until September 30, 1993. Just \$266.3 million would be available at the beginning of the fiscal year (October 1, 1992) for the 1992-1993 heating season.

The president's request represents a 49.3 percent reduction in program funding since federal appropriations peaked at \$2.10 billion in fiscal 1985. In fiscal 1992, the Northeast-Midwest region received 63.6 percent of LIHEAP funds, or \$936.3 million; the president's request would cost the region \$276.6 million next year. For the most recent state allocations for LIHEAP, see the table on page 2-51.

The steady erosion in federal support for LIHEAP has reduced the number of beneficiaries and the average cash benefit. While energy price increases have moderated, the economic downturn has boosted the number of LIHEAP-eligible households dramatically.

Energy Information Administration

Congress created the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in the late 1970s to provide a source of objective information on which policymakers could base energy policy. The administration requests \$81.7 million for EIA in fiscal 1983, an increase of about \$5.5 million, in order to

maintain its basic programs and fund top-priority initiatives resulting from the Clean Air Act Amendments and pending legislation.

This year's budget request is the first in almost a decade to include funding requests for two programs particularly important to the Northeast-Midwest region: *The State Energy Price and Expenditure Report* and the cooperative agreements with states for winter fuels data, the State Heating Oil and Propane Monitoring Program.

Energy Supplies

The administration proposes a number of regulatory reforms and other initiatives believed to enhance energy supplies:

- opening access to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge with environmental safeguards;
- royalty relief for stripper wells on federal lands;
- deregulation of oil pipelines, except for those not subject to competition;
- sweeping regulatory reforms to create competition and market opportunities for use of natural gas, including expedited permitting and construction of pipelines to provide service to new customers;
- deregulation of pipeline sales where the pipeline is providing nondiscriminatory transportation services;
- greater flexibility in setting pipeline charges for gas transportation;
- reform of the nuclear power plant licensing process;
- responsible management and disposal of high-level nuclear waste;
- development of new standardized reactor designs that incorporate passive safety features; and
- licensing reform and removing projects smaller than five megawatts from federal jurisdiction to take advantage of domestic hydroelectric power resources.

Power Marketing Administrations

The administration seeks to increase budget authority for Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) by \$68.8 million (14.9 percent) in fiscal 1993, to \$530.2 million. Increases in capital and conservation investments account for most of the higher spending request.

The nation's five PMAs--none located in the Northeast-Midwest region--market electricity generated at 123 federal hydropower projects. Revenues from the sales are supposed to defray annual operation and maintenance costs and repay capital investments and interest.

PMA customers benefit from billions of dollars in hidden subsidies. The federal government has invested over \$16 billion to build PMA dams, powerhouses, and transmission lines. Yet

80 percent of that investment--nearly \$13 billion--remains unpaid. The federal government currently allows public utility districts--the PMAs' principal customers--to postpone repaying their federal debt for up to 50 years. The interest rates on that debt typically are 2 to 3 percent--well below the Treasury's cost of borrowing.

In 1990, the administration estimated that putting PMA debt on a "straight-line" amortization repayment schedule (like a home mortgage) at market interest rates would generate \$966 million in additional federal receipts the first fiscal year and \$4.6 billion over five years. Strenuous opposition from Members of Congress from western states, however, prompted the administration to abandon that proposal.

Instead, as part of last year's National Energy Strategy (NES), the administration proposed to levy historical Treasury rates prevailing at the time each investment (i.e., dam) went into service. Such a reform, according to the NES, would generate \$393 million the first fiscal year and \$2.0 billion over five years. The administration has renewed its call for the debt- repayment reform contained in the NES and now estimates such reform could generate an additional \$399 million in fiscal 1993 receipts and more than \$2.0 billion over five years.

Subsidies to PMA customers are borne, in part, by taxpayers from the Northeast-Midwest region who typically pay twice as much for their electricity. By undervaluing the true cost of energy, these subsidies discourage conservation. For instance, the Bonneville Power Authority (BPA) provides 80 percent of the Pacific Northwest's electric power transmission capability. BPA customers, who enjoy the lowest electricity rates in the country, consume 42 percent more energy per capita than the national average. Ironically, BPA borrows money to make conservation investments when all it really needs to do to dampen demand is increase the rates it charges to reflect the federal government's cost of providing the electricity.

Defense

The president's fiscal 1993 proposal for national defense calls for \$280.9 billion in budget authority, a cut of \$2.9 billion from the fiscal 1992 level. This amount includes \$12.1 billion in atomic energy defense activities and \$1.2 billion for other defense-related items. Proposed outlays for fiscal 1993 would total \$285.9 billion.

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) budget authority for fiscal 1993 would fall to \$267.6 billion, a decrease of \$3.3 billion from the fiscal 1992 level, a decline of 1.2 percent. (Included in this amount are rescissions. Costs of Desert Shield/Storm are not included in this amount.) DOD outlays would total \$272.8 billion, a 3.5 percent reduction from the fiscal 1992 level of \$282.6 billion. By fiscal 1997 defense outlays are expected to fall to only 3.4 percent of the U.S. gross national product, a level not reached since before World War II.

The administration's proposal for military procurement is \$54.4 billion, a significant drop from the fiscal 1990 level of \$81.4 billion. Defense procurement has been an area in which the Northeast-Midwest region does not fare well; in fiscal 1990 the region received only 36.4 percent of all DOD prime contracts, and its return on dollar was only 77 cents (see the table on page 2-17 for fiscal 1990 DOD prime contracts by state.) Therefore, the Northeast-Midwest Congressional

Coalition has advocated funding for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, which helps businesses obtain federal procurement contracts (see the table on page 2-19 for fiscal 1991 awards.)

The president's budget does not provide detailed information on DOD military functions. More specific numbers and reductions will be forthcoming in the upcoming weeks; at that time, the Northeast-Midwest Coalitions will provide an updated analysis on the Department of Defense's reductions and their impact on the region. A rescission list is also expected soon that will detail further reductions in programs in which Congress has made appropriations in fiscal 1992. DOD estimates \$6.6 billion would be cut in program adjustments in fiscal 1992.

While exact details remain unclear, it does appear that the president's proposal cuts the strategic nuclear arsenal and would reduce or terminate several advanced weapons systems. Included among these cancellations is the small ICBM program, the SRAM II, and the advanced cruise missile. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), still a priority for the administration, would receive \$5.4 billion in fiscal 1993 budget authority.

DOD's proposed termination of the Seawolf program would affect the Northeast-Midwest region. This cancellation would especially hurt the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The president's budget proposes to produce only 20 B2s, rather than the originally proposed 75 bombers; the engines for the strategic bomber planes are made in Cincinnati, Ohio. In addition, the administration has proposed to defer production and instead build prototypes of the Comanche Light Helicopter. The Comanche was in the development stages; contractors located in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maryland, and Indiana were planning to produce the light helicopter.

Operations and Maintenance would receive \$84.5 billion in budget authority, or 31.6 percent of the total DOD budget. The president proposes only slight decrease in budget authority for Military Personnel; the fiscal 1992 level was \$78.3 billion, while the amount proposed for fiscal 1993 is \$77.1 billion.

The proposed budget authority for Research Development Test and Engineering, would increase \$1.9 billion over the fiscal 1992 level to \$38.8 billion in fiscal 1993.

In addition, the administration seeks to increase budget authority for military construction and family housing from fiscal 1992 levels. Funding would total \$6.2 billion and \$4.0 billion in fiscal 1993 for military construction and family housing, respectively. In fiscal 1989 and 1990, the Northeast-Midwest region received roughly 20 percent in military construction dollars (see the table on page 2-57.)

The proposal does not seek further cuts in military manpower for either active and reserve forces above the long-term 25 percent reductions made last year. From fiscal 1987 to fiscal 1997, total reductions in active DOD personnel will be 548,000; reductions for the selected reserves will total 231,000 and in civilian personnel, 229,000.

Natural Resources and the Environment

Water Resources

State Revolving Loan Fund and Construction Grants

The State Revolving Loan Fund and Construction Grants program authorizes funding for upgrading the national sewage treatment infrastructure. The president requests \$2.50 billion for these programs in fiscal 1993. The proposed funding level exceeds the authorized amount by \$600 million and would close the gap between the amount initially authorized for the program and actual funding levels. Of the amount proposed, \$2.02 billion would capitalize the Clean Water Act Title VI State Revolving Loan Fund. Another \$300 million would be expended in Title II Construction Grants for five coastal cities, three of which are in the Northeast-Midwest region--Baltimore, Boston, and New York. The president's proposal does not continue funding for the Rouge River sewage treatment project, which Congress funded at \$46 million in fiscal 1992.

Environmental Protection Agency "Great Waters" Programs

The president proposed a slight increase in funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Chesapeake Bay Program to total \$26 million, not including the \$40 million Baltimore sewage treatment earmark. The budget contains level funding for the Long Island Sound Program at \$1 million, not including the \$70 million New York City sewage treatment earmark. The president's fiscal 1993 request for the Great Lakes Program is \$61 million--roughly equal to the amount Congress appropriated for fiscal 1992. The requested amount for Great Lakes is about \$10 million above the president's proposal for fiscal 1992. However, the exact size of the proposed increase is difficult to discern because the fiscal 1993 figure includes the Great Lakes region's share of some Office of Water programs not previously packaged as part of the Great Lakes allocation.

Of the \$61 million proposed for the Great Lakes, \$1.7 million would step up air toxics modelling and monitoring activities; \$2 million would continue development and implementation of the Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans in conformance with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Another \$1 million would fund the development of contaminated sediment guidance and \$14.4 million would support the activities of the Great Lakes National Program Office, up \$1.4 million from \$13 million appropriated in fiscal 1992.

The president's budget places new emphasis on EPA's southern regional programs. The budget proposal includes a 143.9 percent increase, to a total of \$139 million, for Mexican Border anti-pollution activities. Environmental Protection Agency programs directed at the Gulf of Mexico would experience a 67 percent increase to \$20 million.

Non-Point Source Pollution Control

Over 60 percent of the new loadings of toxic substances into the Great Lakes derive from "non-point" or diffuse sources of pollution, such as urban and agricultural run-off. Non-point source pollution is also responsible for significant loadings of nutrient pollution into the Chesapeake Bay, Long Island Sound and other regional water resources. Section 319 of the Clean Water Act authorizes funding at \$130 million nationally for grants to States to implement non-point source pollution control programs. The president proposes \$26 million for this program for fiscal 1993,

\$2.2 million higher than last year's request but still roughly half the level appropriated by Congress in fiscal 1992.

Exotic Species

A major gap in the president's budget is in the area of programs to protect the nation's aquatic resources from non-indigenous species. No funding is proposed for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) or the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to implement their responsibilities as lead agencies of the National Aquatic Nuisance Task Force authorized under the Non-indigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990. In addition, the president proposes to eliminate \$1 million from the budget of NOAA's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory for exotic species research. No funding is proposed for the National Sea Grant College Program Great Lakes exotic species research effort, authorized at \$2.96 million. The president's proposal would continue a \$1.6 million allocation for Fish and Wildlife Service exotic species research. The budget does not propose any funding for the FWS statutory responsibilities to assist the Coast Guard in ballast management to prevent new introductions of non-indigenous species.

The expanding range of the lamprey eel and escalating cost of chemical lampricide have led to significant fiscal challenges for the binational Great Lakes Fishery Commission. The president's proposed fiscal 1993 funding level for the Commission is \$8.76 million, \$1 million above the fiscal 1992 actual funding level.

Other Environmental Research

Only \$25 million is proposed for the National Sea Grant College Program, some \$16 million below the fiscal 1992 appropriated level. Base funding for NOAA's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) would remain at its fiscal 1992 level of \$3.77 million. This amount implies a reduction in research activity at GLERL in light of significant increases in rent and other overhead costs.

Among other FWS programs, the president proposes level funding for the FWS National Fisheries Research Center of \$3.0 million. The budget proposes level funding of \$1 million for implementation of the Great Lakes Fishery and Wildlife Restoration Act, over \$4 million less than the authorized amount.

The president's budget includes no funding in fiscal 1993 for continued work on the FWS Great Lakes research vessel, initiated last year with a \$3.8 million congressional appropriation. However, significant new funding for this project may not be needed until 1994.

Pollution Prevention

The president requests \$50 million in fiscal 1993 for pollution prevention, the program that the Environmental Protection Agency describes as its "cornerstone." This amount equals less than 1 percent of the \$7.0 billion proposed for the agency. This money would be spread across many areas, including the agency's voluntary-reduction program (referred to as the 33/50 Program), the Green Lights energy-efficiency effort, and the environmental-labeling initiative, among others.

Two programs crucial to the implementation of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 are given short shrift in the budget proposal. Grants to states for pollution-prevention assistance to businesses would receive \$6.0 million in fiscal 1993, \$1.0 million more than the fiscal 1992

appropriated level, but still under the authorized amount of \$8.0 million. The new Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (formerly the Office of Toxic Substances) would receive a minuscule addition of two regional employees and \$300,000 in contract support to implement the expansion of the Toxic Release Inventory required under the act. Fiscal 1993 will be the first year EPA staff will analyze waste reduction data submitted to the agency.

Environmental Cleanup

The president's request for Superfund of \$1.75 billion in new appropriations is identical to last year's request and about 8.3 percent above the fiscal 1992 appropriated amount of \$1.62 billion. Adding the \$30.0 million that EPA expects in offsetting collections from potentially responsible parties would bring the total Superfund budget for fiscal 1993 to \$1.78 billion, compared to \$1.65 billion in fiscal 1992.

Approximately one-third of this total, \$585.0 million, would be spent on actual cleanups (referred to as remedial actions) at sites on the National Priorities List. Management and support activities would receive the largest percentage increase, rising 15.2 percent to \$113.9 million. The president's request for other Superfund activities include: \$225.0 million for enforcement (a 3.9 percent increase); \$311.0 million for site investigations and remedy selection; and \$186.9 million for emergency responses (a 7.0 percent increase).

The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund was created in 1986 and is financed by a 0.1 cent-per-gallon tax on motor fuels at the pump. The tax generates \$100 million to \$150 million per year. EPA allocates approximately 85 percent of the funds for state cleanup or state oversight of private cleanup of leaking tanks; funds are allocated based on cooperative agreements between EPA and the states. For fiscal 1993 the administration requests \$75.0 million for the LUST Trust Fund, the same as the fiscal 1992 appropriation level. Outlays also are expected to remain essentially flat at \$86.8 million. The Trust Fund is estimated to have over \$617 million in reserves at the start of fiscal 1993.

The administration proposes a substantial increase of 29.1 percent for cleaning up the environmental legacy of defense activities during the Cold War and bringing ongoing operations into compliance with environmental laws. The combined cleanup and waste management budget request for the Departments of Energy and Defense of \$9.25 billion significantly exceeds the entire EPA budget proposal of \$7.0 billion. Specifically, the Department of Energy would receive \$5.53 billion, an increase of 25.6 percent but still less than the \$6.90 billion called for in DOE's Five-Year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Plan. The president's request includes \$3.15 billion in fiscal 1993 for managing wastes from ongoing operations at active DOE facilities and \$1.94 billion for cleanup of closed facilities such as the Fernald plant in southwest Ohio.

Under the administration's proposal, the Defense Department would receive \$3.72 billion to clean up existing contamination as well as ensure that operating facilities are in compliance with environmental laws. Closed military bases must be cleaned before they can be transferred. The administration also requests another \$236.0 million for cleanup of facilities owned by the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Transportation as well as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Natural Resource Subsidies

Each year, the federal government spends hundreds of millions of dollars to develop natural resources such as water for irrigation and power, fuel and hardrock minerals, forage for livestock, and timber. These resources--located on 700 million acres of public lands and waterways--are owned by all Americans, but are located mostly in the West and, to a lesser extent, the South. Federal spending to develop natural resources provides an enormous economic stimulus to those regions. Residents of the Northeast and Midwest bear much of the tax burden for the programs but receive none of the direct benefits.

The administration seeks \$530.2 million in fiscal 1993 budget authority for five regional Power Marketing Authorities (PMAs)--a \$68.8 million or 14.9 percent increase over fiscal 1992 budget authority of \$461.4 million. Residents of the Northeast and Midwest will bear \$250.5 million of the tax burden of the PMAs, which market their electricity only in the South and West. (For a fuller description of PMAs, please refer to the Energy Section.)

The administration seeks \$905.9 million in fiscal 1993 budget authority for the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec); the Northeast-Midwest region's share of the tab amounts to \$428.1 million. By statute, BuRec develops the water resources in 17 western states only.

The administration's fiscal 1993 budget request for public rangeland management is \$92.9 million, a \$4.8 million or 5.4 percent increase over fiscal 1992 spending of \$88.1 million. The Northeast-Midwest region's share of the tab amounts to \$43.9 million, even though the public rangeland is limited to 16 Great Plains and western states.

Current natural resource development programs present several problems. First, to the extent the federal government charges any price for the resource developed, that price tends to fall well below fair market value. For instance, the rangeland management program mentioned above supports domestic livestock grazing. The Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Agriculture Department's Forest Service (USFS) jointly administer the program. This grazing season (which commences in March) the two agencies will charge 27,000 ranchers \$1.92 per "animal unit month" (AUM) to graze their livestock on the public range. (An AUM is the amount of forage one adult cow with calf or five adult sheep consume in one month.) The going rate for comparable private rangelands in the West is \$9.66 per AUM and more.

In many instances, the federal government even fails to recover administrative costs associated with its natural resource development programs. This occurs because the federal government returns a portion of the revenues it receives (from fees, rents, royalties, etc.) to the states and counties in which the natural resources are located on a "gross receipts" basis. Two years ago, the Congressional Budget Office estimated that sharing revenues on a "net receipts" basis (that is, after federal program costs are subtracted) would have reduced federal outlays by \$180.0 million in fiscal 1991 and by \$1.15 billion over five years.

Because these federal development programs undervalue resources, they tend to promote overuse and environmentally deleterious activity. Subsidized water prices, for instance, have encouraged the irrigation of lands unsuited for intensive cultivation. Drainage from just 8,000 irrigated acres caused the selenium poisoning of the Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge in California.

Moreover, these programs tend to benefit large, wealthy ranching, farming, mining, and logging operations--which could do without the federal government's largesse--disproportionately. Wholly foreign-owned corporations, for instance, can patent hardrock mining claims to gold, silver, and platinum for \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, mine millions of dollars worth of ore, and pay no royalty, severance tax, or reclamation bond to the federal government. Farmers irrigating tens of thousands of acres receive water subsidies Congress intended for small, family operators irrigating 960 acres or less. The administration and Congress should reconsider their continued support of such programs.

Agriculture

Farm price- and income-support programs continue to become more market-oriented--a shift designed to reduce federal farm expenditures that commenced with passage of the 1985 farm bill and accelerated under two 1990 laws--the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA). The administration projects fiscal 1993 cash outlays for all Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs (including nutrition) at \$59.37 billion--a \$2.42 billion or 3.9 percent drop from the fiscal 1992 estimate of \$61.79 billion.

Commodity Credit Corporation

Net Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) outlays for agricultural price supports peaked at \$25.84 billion in fiscal 1986. They dropped steadily thereafter, to \$6.47 billion in fiscal 1990--their lowest level since 1981. The downward trend reflected the intent of the 1985 farm bill, which legislated a decline in target prices (income support) and non-recourse loan rates (price support). The drought of 1988-1989 also caused CCC outlays to drop by eliminating price-depressing surpluses of program crops.

CCC outlays have rebounded since then because of more normal weather and larger crops. The administration estimates fiscal 1993 outlays (for the 1992 crop year) at \$11.65 billion, a \$316.0 million drop from the fiscal 1992 level of \$11.96 billion. This figure includes \$1.03 billion in disaster payments for 1990 and 1991 crops as well as assistance to livestock producers.

CCC outlays for the dairy price-support program continue at low levels; the budget proposal estimates \$341.0 million in fiscal 1993. The dairy price support--\$13.10 per hundredweight (cwt) over a decade ago--now stands at \$10.10 per cwt. This reduction has hurt the Northeast-Midwest region, where most of the nation's dairy production occurs. Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota are ranked first, third, fourth, and fifth in dairy production, respectively.

In fiscal 1992, the administration proposed to make individuals with annual nonfarm gross income exceeding \$125,000 ineligible for farm-program payments, claiming such a move would save \$36 million. Congress failed to act on the proposal. This year, the administration proposes to reduce the nonfarm gross income threshold to \$100,000.

Agricultural Research and Extension

The administration proposes to boost outlays for research and education in fiscal 1993 from \$1.54 billion to \$1.59 billion, a \$53.0 million increase or 3.4 percent. Outlays for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) would increase by \$20.0 million or 3.0 percent, to \$677.0 million in fiscal

1993. This amount includes improvement funds for ARS facilities at Peoria, Illinois (\$1.5 million); Ames, Iowa (\$3.9 million); Plum Island, New York (\$6.0 million); and Beltsville, Maryland (\$11.3 million).

Outlays for the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) would decrease by \$12.0 million or 3.0 percent, to \$392.0 million in fiscal 1993. Outlays for Cooperative Extension Service (ES) would increase by \$13.0 million or 3.2 percent, to \$418.0 million. The Northeast-Midwest region receives fewer than 40 percent of combined ARS, CSRS, and ES expenditures.

Conservation Reserve

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)--initiated under the 1985 farm bill--offers producers annual rental payments (usually over a ten-year period) to retire highly erodible land from production. Producers also receive technical assistance and cost-sharing to establish permanent vegetative cover and wind breaks. The purpose of the CRP is to reduce soil erosion, sedimentation, and the production of price-depressing surpluses of program crops.

So far, producers have enrolled 35.5 million acres in the CRP. Soil erosion on CRP lands has dropped from 22 tons per acre per year to less than 2 tons per acre per year. When complete, the CRP will prevent the erosion of up to 678 million tons of soil annually and reduce commodity bases by 21.0 million acres. The Northeast and Midwest have 33.0 percent of the nation's cropland, but just 26.1 percent of the cropland eligible for the CRP.

The 1990 FACT Act created an Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program (ECARP) consisting of the CRP and a new Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). The administration estimates that outlays for both reserves will increase by \$130.0 million in fiscal 1993 or 7.3 percent, from \$1.78 billion in fiscal 1992 to \$1.91 billion. The administration hopes producers will enroll a total of 40.0 million acres (including 1.0 million for the WRP) in ECARP by the end of 1995.

Transportation

The administration seeks a 7.9 percent increase in budget authority for the Department of Transportation to \$38.96 billion for fiscal 1993. The budget proposal would increase spending on highways and aviation at rates faster than inflation while imposing cuts on mass transit and railroad expenditures.

Federal-Aid Highways

The budget proposal seeks \$19.20 billion in fiscal 1993 budget authority for Federal-Aid Highways, which includes programs for the construction, rehabilitation, management, and safety of the nation's highways. This amount, a 13.0 percent increase over the fiscal 1992 level, would come entirely from the Highway Trust Fund.

The Federal-Aid Highways funding proposal reflects changes brought about by passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. The budget proposal would provide funding for a National Highway System of primary roads, a block-grant Surface Transportation Program for states and localities, bridge replacement and rehabilitation initiatives, interstate highway completion and maintenance, and several smaller programs. The new transportation act

grants states and localities more flexibility than they had before in selecting transportation projects and transferring funds from program to program to meet local needs.

The administration proposes an increase of 102.9 percent in funding for the Federal-Aid Highways bridge replacement and rehabilitation program to \$2.64 billion in fiscal 1993. Northeastern and midwestern states received 52.5 percent of the fiscal 1991 bridge program (see the table on page 2-35). In addition, the budget calls for an increase of 50.0 percent in funding for interstate highway maintenance to \$2.40 billion in fiscal 1993, but a 23.1 percent increase to \$1.60 billion for interstate completion. With its older highway system, the Northeast-Midwest region stands to gain more from interstate maintenance and less from completion dollars than other parts of the country.

The budget also would not provide fiscal 1993 funding for 28 highway demonstration projects, including at least nine from the region--four in Pennsylvania, three in Michigan, one in Indiana, and one in Iowa.

Mass Transit

The administration proposes funding of \$3.00 billion be made available in fiscal 1993 for the Federal Transit Administration (formerly the Urban Mass Transit Authority), a drop of 20.4 percent from the fiscal 1992 level. The budget calls for the elimination of transit operating subsidies for cities with populations of 500,000 or more. A total of \$585 million in budget authority was provided for these subsidies in fiscal 1992. Operating grants for smaller cities would continue at \$217 million. Formula grants would increase 5.5 percent to \$1.60 billion but the dollars would shift away from the urban and nonurban formula programs. In fiscal 1991, the Northeast and Midwest received 58.5 percent of the capital and operating assistance formula grants for large and small urban areas (see the tables on pages 2-81 and 2-83).

The administration also calls for a reduction in "new start" funds for the development of fixed guideway rail and bus systems and the extension of existing systems. The amount available would decline to \$400 million in fiscal 1993 from \$537 million in fiscal 1992.

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 grants states and localities the flexibility to use highway funds for mass transit projects and mass transit funds for highway projects, within certain limits.

Federal Railroad Administration

Budget authority for the Federal Railroad Administration would decline 50.7 percent in fiscal 1993 to \$472 million under the administration's proposal. No more funds would be available for the Northeast Corridor Improvement Program, funded at \$205.0 million in fiscal 1992 for the upgrading of passenger rail service between Washington, D.C., and Boston. The budget would eliminate federal support for commuter rail and bridge improvements by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority, which received \$13.6 million in fiscal 1992 funds. It also would cut off improvement loans made to a private carrier for upgrades in the rail line between Joliet and Granite City, Illinois, which received \$7 million in fiscal 1991 and 1992 funds. Federal grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) would decline by one-third to \$343 million. Amtrak's operating grants would decline 18.7 percent to \$269 million in fiscal 1993, and its capital grants would drop 64.5 percent to \$74 million.

Federal Aviation Administration

The budget authority for the Federal Aviation Administration would rise 6.4 percent to \$9.44 billion in fiscal 1993 under the president's proposal. The largest share of the increase--\$306 million--would fund modernization and consolidation of air traffic control facilities. Federal dollars for airport improvement would remain unchanged at \$1.90 billion. The Northeast and Midwest received only 30.7 percent of the federal funds for improvements at primary airports in fiscal 1991. (For the most recent state allocations, see the table on page 2-5).

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is a federally owned entity responsible for operations, maintenance, and development of the U.S. portion, in New York state, of the St. Lawrence Seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie. The budget forecasts corporation revenues and trust fund collections at \$13.58 million, or \$1.77 million over expenditures, for fiscal 1993.

Resolution Trust Corporation

For the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), the administration requests budget authority for \$18.98 billion for fiscal 1993, a decrease of 24.2 percent from fiscal 1992 budget authority of \$25.03 billion. When compared to the fiscal 1991 budget authority of \$51.41 billion, the amount requested for fiscal 1993 represents a drop of 63.1 percent. The administration estimates that outlays for the RTC will be \$23.74 billion during fiscal 1993. This amount would represent a decrease in outlays of 4.7 percent from the \$24.90 billion from fiscal 1992.

The budget proposal outlines a new method of budgeting for deposit insurance, including the RTC and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). This method would measure budget outlays in terms of accrued cost instead of cash disbursements and, in the case of the RTC, would be used for all costs in fiscal 1992 and in future years. The administration claims that the new system will provide a more timely, accurate measure than the old method. It states that the reform was inspired by recommendations from the Office of Management and Budget and is consistent with congressional interest in reform.

**Adult Education, State-Administered
Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	1.40	2.57	1.44	1.31
Maine	0.57	1.11	0.59	0.57
Massachusetts	2.38	4.26	2.45	2.17
New Hampshire	0.44	0.89	0.45	0.45
Rhode Island	0.62	1.12	0.64	0.57
Vermont	0.32	0.61	0.33	0.31
Total	5.73	10.56	5.89	5.38
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.38	0.70	0.39	0.36
Maryland	1.85	3.62	1.90	1.85
New Jersey	3.35	6.15	3.44	3.14
New York	8.33	14.70	8.56	7.49
Pennsylvania	5.62	10.22	5.78	5.21
Total	19.53	35.40	20.08	18.04
Midwest				
Illinois	5.01	9.47	5.15	4.82
Indiana	2.39	4.65	2.46	2.37
Iowa	1.24	2.29	1.27	1.17
Michigan	3.92	7.36	4.03	3.75
Minnesota	1.60	2.96	1.64	1.51
Ohio	4.73	8.83	4.86	4.50
Wisconsin	1.95	3.70	2.00	1.89
Total	20.84	39.27	21.42	20.01
South				
Alabama	1.97	4.11	2.03	2.09
Arkansas	1.21	2.59	1.24	1.32
District of Columbia	0.48	0.79	0.49	0.40
Florida	3.29	8.46	3.38	4.31
Georgia	2.56	5.66	2.63	2.88
Kentucky	1.93	4.12	1.98	2.10
Louisiana	1.97	4.20	2.03	2.14
Mississippi	1.30	2.77	1.34	1.41
North Carolina	2.94	6.31	3.02	3.21
Oklahoma	1.32	2.73	1.36	1.39
South Carolina	1.56	3.46	1.60	1.76
Tennessee	2.24	4.89	2.30	2.49
Texas	5.50	12.75	5.65	6.49
Virginia	2.37	5.05	2.44	2.57
West Virginia	1.09	2.21	1.12	1.12
Total	31.73	70.08	32.62	35.71

Adult Education, State-Administered
Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.24	0.45	0.25	0.23
Arizona	0.84	2.14	0.86	1.09
California	7.37	16.66	7.58	8.49
Colorado	0.91	1.92	0.94	0.98
Hawaii	0.41	0.86	0.42	0.44
Idaho	0.42	0.86	0.43	0.44
Kansas	1.00	1.84	1.03	0.94
Missouri	2.36	4.53	2.43	2.31
Montana	0.41	0.76	0.42	0.39
Nebraska	0.71	1.28	0.73	0.65
Nevada	0.31	0.77	0.32	0.39
New Mexico	0.55	1.22	0.57	0.62
North Dakota	0.42	0.75	0.43	0.38
Oregon	0.96	1.94	0.99	0.99
South Dakota	0.43	0.77	0.44	0.39
Utah	0.47	0.97	0.48	0.49
Washington	1.36	2.74	1.40	1.40
Wyoming	0.27	0.52	0.28	0.26
Total	19.44	40.95	19.99	20.86
Northeast	25.26	45.96	25.97	23.42
Midwest	20.84	39.27	21.42	20.01
Northeast and Midwest	46.10	85.23	47.39	43.43
South	31.73	70.08	32.62	35.71
West	19.44	40.95	19.99	20.86
South and West	51.17	111.03	52.61	56.57
U.S. Total¹	97.27	196.26	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, "Adult Education: State Allotments for Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981: Maximum Amounts Allowable for State Administration"; and "Vocational and Adult Education, State Allocations FY 1991," agency data, Washington, D.C., February 14, 1980, and June 1991.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	104.02	327.79	1.50	1.61
Maine	40.44	111.64	0.58	0.55
Massachusetts	270.22	705.16	3.89	3.47
New Hampshire	16.88	35.92	0.24	0.18
Rhode Island	43.27	106.15	0.62	0.52
Vermont	26.87	53.50	0.39	0.26
Total	501.70	1,340.14	7.23	6.60
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	16.15	36.71	0.23	0.18
Maryland	114.82	333.22	1.65	1.64
New Jersey	272.33	567.47	3.92	2.79
New York	781.60	2,059.59	11.26	10.14
Pennsylvania	421.65	920.16	6.08	4.53
Total	1,606.55	3,917.15	23.15	19.29
Midwest				
Illinois	391.24	948.47	5.64	4.67
Indiana	83.27	200.27	1.20	0.99
Iowa	83.98	165.46	1.21	0.81
Michigan	557.67	1,358.83	8.04	6.69
Minnesota	136.75	391.36	1.97	1.93
Ohio	344.98	931.47	4.97	4.59
Wisconsin	221.25	464.66	3.19	2.29
Total	1,819.14	4,460.51	26.22	21.96
South		2.00		
Alabama	55.26	77.15	0.80	0.38
Arkansas	37.24	66.93	0.54	0.33
District of Columbia	45.11	110.67	0.65	0.54
Florida	121.84	504.00	1.76	2.48
Georgia	105.51	378.18	1.52	1.86
Kentucky	100.76	205.73	1.45	1.01
Louisiana	89.79	212.09	1.29	1.04
Mississippi	48.17	95.41	0.69	0.47
North Carolina	106.57	296.56	1.54	1.46
Oklahoma	59.01	163.63	0.85	0.81
South Carolina	56.16	115.86	0.81	0.57
Tennessee	59.08	194.64	0.85	0.96
Texas	87.58	485.27	1.26	2.39
Virginia	99.11	215.21	1.43	1.06
West Virginia	41.54	116.91	0.60	0.58
Total	1,112.73	3,238.24	16.04	15.94

**Aid to Families with Dependent
Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	17.16	67.79	-0.25	0.33
Arizona	17.61	154.40	0.25	0.76
California	1,270.30	5,403.07	18.31	26.60
Colorado	47.08	154.97	0.68	0.76
Hawaii	46.62	105.66	0.67	0.52
Idaho	14.48	26.21	0.21	0.13
Kansas	47.78	121.65	0.69	0.60
Missouri	116.94	259.73	1.69	1.28
Montana	12.05	44.24	0.17	0.22
Nebraska	27.18	68.03	0.39	0.33
Nevada	6.20	33.90	0.09	0.17
New Mexico	31.63	71.01	0.46	0.35
North Dakota	9.85	27.35	0.14	0.13
Oregon	63.00	186.49	0.91	0.92
South Dakota	12.02	25.17	0.17	0.12
Utah	34.00	74.85	0.49	0.37
Washington	120.37	508.39	1.73	2.50
Wyoming	4.37	21.81	0.06	0.11
Total	1,898.64	7,354.70	27.36	36.21
Northeast	2,108.25	5,257.29	30.38	25.88
Midwest	1,819.14	4,460.51	26.22	21.96
Northeast and Midwest	3,927.39	9,717.81	56.60	47.85
South	1,112.73	3,238.24	16.04	15.94
West	1,898.64	7,354.70	27.36	36.21
South and West	3,011.37	10,592.94	43.40	52.15
U.S. Total¹	6,938.76	20,310.75	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Office of Family Assistance, "Table 1: Income Maintenance: Summary of State Expenditures for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Fiscal Year 1981" and "AFDC-Emergency Assistance, FY 81, Federal Share" Washington, D.C., September 1983; and Family Support Administration, "State AFDC Activity: Program Financial Identifiers," Fiscal Year 1991, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Airport Improvement Program, Primary
Airport Apportionments: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	1.83	3.93	0.83	0.64
Maine	1.16	4.27	0.53	0.69
Massachusetts	3.86	11.62	1.76	1.89
New Hampshire	0.37	1.59	0.17	0.26
Rhode Island	0.88	2.69	0.40	0.44
Vermont	0.51	0.55	0.23	0.09
Total	8.61	24.64	3.92	4.01
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	1.55	5.79	0.71	0.94
New Jersey	0.17	2.81	0.08	0.46
New York	17.44	51.83	7.93	8.43
Pennsylvania	8.94	21.74	4.07	3.53
Total	28.10	82.17	12.78	13.36
Midwest				
Illinois	10.02	25.05	4.56	4.07
Indiana	2.85	8.58	1.30	1.40
Iowa	2.36	4.98	1.07	0.81
Michigan	5.69	16.29	2.59	2.65
Minnesota	2.99	8.81	1.36	1.43
Ohio	5.43	10.62	2.47	1.73
Wisconsin	3.81	7.68	1.73	1.25
Total	33.15	82.01	15.08	13.33
South				
Alabama	2.87	7.50	1.31	1.22
Arkansas	1.59	3.86	0.72	0.63
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	17.91	43.51	8.15	7.07
Georgia	9.52	20.42	4.33	3.32
Kentucky	3.03	10.58	1.38	1.72
Louisiana	4.65	8.43	2.12	1.37
Mississippi	1.17	3.84	0.53	0.62
North Carolina	4.82	19.84	2.19	3.23
Oklahoma	2.38	4.89	1.08	0.80
South Carolina	2.64	4.16	1.20	0.80
Tennessee	4.40	11.52	2.00	0.68
Texas	19.02	54.08	8.65	1.87
Virginia	3.48	34.52	1.58	5.61
West Virginia	1.05	3.40	0.48	0.55
Total	78.53	230.54	35.73	37.48

**Airport Improvement Program, Primary Airport
Apportionments: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	3.70	14.91	1.68	2.42
Arizona	3.55	13.55	1.62	2.20
California	22.91	60.84	10.42	9.89
Colorado	5.64	14.88	2.57	2.42
Hawaii	7.45	16.59	3.39	2.70
Idaho	1.82	3.81	0.83	0.62
Kansas	1.29	2.77	0.59	0.45
Missouri	4.94	14.37	2.25	2.34
Montana	2.15	5.09	0.98	0.83
Nebraska	1.65	4.09	0.75	0.66
Nevada	3.51	9.19	1.60	1.49
New Mexico	1.28	4.92	0.58	0.80
North Dakota	1.45	2.00	0.66	0.33
Oregon	2.24	6.04	1.02	0.98
South Dakota	1.19	2.99	0.54	0.98
Utah	1.40	5.53	0.64	0.49
Washington	4.50	11.31	2.05	1.84
Wyoming	0.73	2.80	0.33	0.46
Total	71.40	195.68	32.49	31.82
Northeast	36.71	106.82	16.70	17.37
Midwest	33.15	82.01	15.08	13.33
Northeast and Midwest	69.86	188.83	31.78	30.70
South	78.53	230.54	35.73	37.48
West	71.40	195.68	32.49	31.82
South and West	149.93	426.22	68.22	69.30
U.S. Total¹	219.79	615.04	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Improvement Program Distribution of \$225,000,000 for Primary Airport Development for Fiscal Year 1982"; and "Fiscal Year 1991 Airport Improvement Primary Grant Agreements by State," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1982 and 1992.

**Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health
Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	6.48	16.58	1.54	1.40
Maine	3.28	4.65	0.78	0.39
Massachusetts	17.03	36.01	4.05	3.03
New Hampshire	3.47	4.63	0.83	0.39
Rhode Island	4.00	7.34	0.95	0.62
Vermont	2.91	3.92	0.69	0.33
Total	37.17	73.12	8.85	6.16
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.13	3.21	0.27	0.27
Maryland	3.60	23.28	0.86	1.96
New Jersey	19.30	47.17	4.59	3.97
New York	37.78	103.64	8.99	8.73
Pennsylvania	23.61	61.80	5.62	5.21
Total	85.42	239.10	20.33	20.15
Midwest				
Illinois	16.25	62.49	3.87	5.27
Indiana	18.12	28.56	4.31	2.41
Iowa	2.03	8.63	0.48	0.73
Michigan	13.10	46.27	3.12	3.90
Minnesota	3.55	16.20	0.84	1.37
Ohio	22.27	56.65	5.30	4.77
Wisconsin	3.82	19.19	0.91	1.62
Total	79.14	237.99	18.83	20.05
South				
Alabama	8.66	18.73	2.06	1.58
Arkansas	5.80	8.42	1.38	0.71
District of Columbia	2.10	4.90	0.50	0.41
Florida	22.45	63.09	5.34	5.32
Georgia	8.97	24.85	2.13	2.09
Kentucky	3.32	12.67	0.79	1.07
Louisiana	4.35	18.62	1.04	1.57
Mississippi	3.96	8.33	0.94	0.70
North Carolina	8.99	22.08	2.14	1.86
Oklahoma	7.33	13.62	1.74	1.15
South Carolina	5.55	13.64	1.32	1.15
Tennessee	6.30	19.99	1.50	1.68
Texas	16.80	73.45	4.00	6.19
Virginia	6.66	25.55	1.59	2.15
West Virginia	3.27	6.08	0.78	0.51
Total	114.51	334.01	27.25	28.14

**Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services
Block Grant: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.77	2.73	0.42	0.23
Arizona	8.36	18.00	1.99	1.52
California	41.20	151.41	9.81	12.76
Colorado	6.35	17.52	1.51	1.48
Hawaii	2.37	6.08	0.56	0.51
Idaho	1.25	2.78	0.30	0.23
Kansas	3.02	8.09	0.72	0.68
Missouri	8.01	22.79	1.91	1.92
Montana	1.74	2.96	0.41	0.25
Nebraska	2.12	5.85	0.50	0.49
Nevada	2.62	5.66	0.62	0.48
New Mexico	4.67	6.67	1.11	0.56
North Dakota	0.86	1.99	0.20	0.17
Oregon	4.85	12.58	1.15	1.06
South Dakota	2.67	3.76	0.64	0.32
Utah	3.07	9.08	0.73	0.77
Washington	8.38	23.31	1.99	1.96
Wyoming	0.63	1.29	0.15	0.11
Total	103.94	302.55	24.74	25.49
Northeast	122.59	312.22	29.18	26.31
Midwest	79.14	237.99	18.83	20.05
Northeast and Midwest	201.73	550.21	48.01	46.36
South	114.51	334.01	27.25	28.14
West	103.94	302.55	24.74	25.49
South and West	218.45	636.56	51.99	53.64
U.S. Total¹	420.18	1,186.77	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, "FY 1982 Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Services Block Grant"; and "FY 1991 ADMS Block Grant Allocation," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1982 and December 13, 1990.

**Community Development Block Grants,
Entitlement Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	34.92	26.84	1.34	1.25
Maine	4.60	4.52	0.18	0.21
Massachusetts	84.03	68.60	3.23	3.20
New Hampshire	3.31	3.38	0.13	0.16
Rhode Island	13.67	11.24	0.52	0.52
Vermont	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.04
Total	140.53	115.35	5.40	5.38
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	7.19	5.23	0.28	0.24
Maryland	53.49	42.61	2.05	1.99
New Jersey	115.01	94.34	4.42	4.40
New York	379.51	291.22	14.57	13.58
Pennsylvania	204.99	161.73	7.87	7.54
Total	760.19	595.14	29.19	27.75
Midwest				
Illinois	183.96	138.62	7.06	6.46
Indiana	40.45	34.84	1.55	1.62
Iowa	16.41	12.71	0.63	0.59
Michigan	124.94	95.62	4.80	4.46
Minnesota	41.89	31.57	1.61	1.47
Ohio	140.85	107.26	5.41	5.00
Wisconsin	41.05	33.06	1.58	1.54
Total	589.55	453.67	22.63	21.15
South				
Alabama	32.69	22.96	1.26	1.07
Arkansas	8.72	6.68	0.33	0.31
District of Columbia	23.48	17.55	0.90	0.82
Florida	101.02	107.98	3.88	5.03
Georgia	34.86	31.39	1.34	1.46
Kentucky	25.84	18.42	0.99	0.86
Louisiana	46.77	34.44	1.80	1.61
Mississippi	7.95	5.05	0.31	0.24
North Carolina	22.59	17.70	0.87	0.83
Oklahoma	16.38	11.64	0.63	0.54
South Carolina	12.37	9.71	0.47	0.45
Tennessee	35.66	25.69	1.37	1.20
Texas	150.94	134.27	5.79	6.26
Virginia	38.97	31.90	1.50	1.49
West Virginia	10.37	7.25	0.40	0.34
Total	568.61	482.62	21.83	22.50

**Community Development Block Grant, Entitlement
Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	2.06	1.67	0.08	0.08
Arizona	24.41	25.13	0.94	1.17
California	312.17	298.24	11.99	13.90
Colorado	22.46	19.61	0.86	0.91
Hawaii	12.68	12.01	0.49	0.56
Idaho	1.33	0.87	0.05	0.04
Kansas	11.59	9.53	0.44	0.44
Missouri	63.95	43.82	2.46	2.04
Montana	2.09	1.43	0.08	0.07
Nebraska	7.91	6.43	0.30	0.30
Nevada	3.29	6.65	0.13	0.31
New Mexico	5.86	5.46	0.22	0.25
North Dakota	2.00	1.31	0.08	0.06
Oregon	18.15	16.60	0.70	0.77
South Dakota	1.92	1.24	0.07	0.06
Utah	13.86	11.91	0.53	0.56
Washington	40.06	35.40	1.54	1.65
Wyoming	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.04
Total	545.79	498.15	20.95	23.22
Northeast	900.72	710.49	34.58	33.12
Midwest	589.55	453.67	22.63	21.15
Northeast and Midwest	1,490.27	1,164.16	57.22	54.27
South	568.61	482.62	21.83	22.50
West	545.79	498.15	20.95	23.22
South and West	1,114.4	980.774	42.78	45.73
U.S. Total¹	2,604.67	2,144.94	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *Community Development Block Grant Program: Directory of Allocations for Fiscal Years 1984-1991* (Washington, D.C., October 2, 1991), pp. 1-66.

**Community Development Block Grant,
Small Cities Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	8.42	9.97	0.96	1.12
Maine	9.49	10.77	1.08	1.21
Massachusetts	22.51	26.30	2.56	2.95
New Hampshire	5.74	6.47	0.65	0.73
Rhode Island	4.12	3.89	0.47	0.44
Vermont	4.88	5.38	0.55	0.60
Total	55.16	62.77	6.26	7.04
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.45	1.61	0.16	0.18
Maryland	8.56	7.80	0.97	0.87
New Jersey	10.00	7.93	1.14	0.89
New York	37.42	38.49	4.25	4.32
Pennsylvania	37.76	41.54	4.29	4.66
Total	95.19	97.36	10.81	10.92
Midwest				
Illinois	32.41	30.92	3.68	3.47
Indiana	26.26	27.28	2.98	3.06
Iowa	22.50	23.43	2.55	2.63
Michigan	28.42	30.18	3.23	3.39
Minnesota	19.72	19.73	2.24	2.21
Ohio	39.32	40.31	4.46	4.52
Wisconsin	23.02	23.74	2.61	2.66
Total	191.65	195.59	21.76	21.94
South				
Alabama	28.01	27.43	3.18	3.08
Arkansas	20.44	19.64	2.32	2.20
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	21.05	20.27	2.39	2.27
Georgia	34.38	34.70	3.90	3.89
Kentucky	27.24	27.29	3.09	3.06
Louisiana	27.59	25.52	3.13	2.86
Mississippi	30.30	29.72	3.44	3.33
North Carolina	41.71	40.66	4.74	4.56
Oklahoma	16.55	14.98	1.88	1.68
South Carolina	24.64	25.32	2.80	2.84
Tennessee	26.35	25.29	2.99	2.84
Texas	50.29	54.33	5.71	6.09
Virginia	23.29	20.82	2.64	2.34
West Virginia	16.60	16.10	1.88	1.81
Total	388.44	382.05	44.10	42.85

**Community Development Block Grant, Small
Cities Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.28	1.71	0.15	0.19
Arizona	5.28	5.87	0.60	0.66
California	23.33	23.83	2.65	2.67
Colorado	8.59	8.54	0.98	0.96
Hawaii	1.53	2.56	0.17	0.29
Idaho	5.71	7.05	0.65	0.79
Kansas	16.08	15.36	1.83	1.72
Missouri	23.56	22.90	2.67	2.57
Montana	5.60	5.85	0.64	0.66
Nebraska	10.93	11.32	1.24	1.27
Nevada	2.03	1.42	0.23	0.16
New Mexico	8.41	9.06	0.95	1.02
North Dakota	5.16	5.04	0.59	0.57
Oregon	9.20	9.76	1.04	1.09
South Dakota	6.11	6.51	0.69	0.73
Utah	3.56	5.00	0.40	0.56
Washington	11.08	9.47	1.26	1.06
Wyoming	2.96	2.51	0.34	0.28
Total	150.40	153.74	17.07	17.24
Northeast	150.35	160.13	17.07	17.96
Midwest	191.65	195.59	21.76	21.94
Northeast and Midwest	342.00	355.72	38.83	39.90
South	388.44	382.05	44.10	42.85
West	150.40	153.74	17.07	17.24
South and West	538.84	535.78	61.17	60.10
U.S. Total¹	880.84	891.51	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *Community Development Block Grant Program: Directory of Allocations for Fiscal Years 1984-1991* (Washington, D.C., October 2, 1991), pp. 1-66.

Community Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	4.00	4.04	1.34	1.32
Maine	1.74	1.76	0.58	0.57
Massachusetts	8.17	8.34	2.74	2.72
New Hampshire	0.89	0.91	0.30	0.30
Rhode Island	1.45	1.86	0.48	0.61
Vermont	0.86	0.94	0.29	0.31
Total	17.11	17.85	5.73	5.83
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.86	0.90	0.29	0.29
Maryland	4.40	4.59	1.47	1.50
New Jersey	9.08	9.17	3.04	3.00
New York	28.39	29.05	9.51	9.49
Pennsylvania	14.03	14.17	4.70	4.63
Total	56.76	57.89	19.02	18.91
Midwest				
Illinois	15.57	15.81	5.22	5.16
Indiana	4.83	4.87	1.62	1.59
Iowa	3.59	3.62	1.20	1.18
Michigan	12.28	12.40	4.11	4.05
Minnesota	3.92	4.03	1.31	1.32
Ohio	12.70	13.05	4.25	4.26
Wisconsin	4.03	4.07	1.35	1.33
Total	56.91	57.86	19.07	18.90
South				
Alabama	6.09	6.17	2.04	2.02
Arkansas	4.21	4.55	1.41	1.49
District of Columbia	5.57	5.50	1.87	1.80
Florida	9.25	9.73	3.10	3.18
Georgia	8.60	9.00	2.88	2.94
Kentucky	5.44	5.64	1.82	1.84
Louisiana	7.68	7.86	2.57	2.57
Mississippi	5.27	5.32	1.77	1.74
North Carolina	8.79	8.91	2.94	2.91
Oklahoma	4.21	4.28	1.41	1.40
South Carolina	5.08	5.15	1.70	1.68
Tennessee	6.53	6.60	2.19	2.15
Texas	15.66	16.12	5.25	5.26
Virginia	4.84	5.36	1.62	1.75
West Virginia	3.71	3.75	1.24	1.22
Total	100.93	103.94	33.82	33.95

Community Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1982 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1982 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1982 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.00	1.01	0.33	0.33
Arizona	2.83	3.15	0.95	1.03
California	29.07	29.85	9.74	9.75
Colorado	2.78	2.91	0.93	0.95
Hawaii	1.33	1.40	0.45	0.46
Idaho	0.86	0.90	0.29	0.29
Kansas	2.70	2.73	0.91	0.89
Missouri	9.17	9.26	3.07	3.03
Montana	1.19	1.21	0.40	0.39
Nebraska	2.26	2.33	0.76	0.76
Nevada	0.86	0.90	0.29	0.29
New Mexico	2.13	2.15	0.71	0.70
North Dakota	0.86	0.90	0.29	0.29
Oregon	2.66	2.68	0.89	0.88
South Dakota	0.86	1.04	0.29	0.34
Utah	1.29	1.30	0.43	0.43
Washington	3.99	4.03	1.34	1.31
Wyoming	0.86	0.90	0.29	0.29
Total	66.71	68.64	22.35	22.42
Northeast	73.87	75.73	24.75	24.74
Midwest	56.91	57.86	19.07	18.90
Northeast and Midwest	130.78	133.59	43.82	43.63
South	100.93	103.94	33.82	33.95
West	66.71	68.64	22.35	22.42
South and West	167.64	172.58	56.18	56.37
U.S. Total¹	298.42	306.17	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico, the territories, Indian tribes, and administration.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Federal Government Grants to State and Local Governments by Agency for Selected Programs by State and Territory, FY 1982," *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1982* (Washington, D.C., March 1983), p. 8; and "FY 1990 Community Services Block Grant Program, Basis for the State Allocation," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1990.

**Job Training Partnership Act, Title III,
Dislocated Workers: Program Years 1984 and 1992
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Program Year 1984 Allocation	Program Year 1992 Allocation	Program Year 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1992 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	1.38	5.17	0.84	1.26
Maine	0.64	2.52	0.39	0.61
Massachusetts	2.90	15.47	1.77	3.77
New Hampshire	0.37	2.38	0.23	0.58
Rhode Island	0.67	2.36	0.41	0.58
Vermont	0.23	0.96	0.14	0.23
Total	6.19	28.85	3.79	7.03
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.30	1.11	0.18	0.27
Maryland	2.31	5.98	1.41	1.46
New Jersey	4.50	12.58	2.75	3.07
New York	10.42	30.94	6.38	7.54
Pennsylvania	10.82	20.62	6.62	5.03
Total	28.35	71.23	17.35	17.36
Midwest				
Illinois	10.87	22.25	6.65	5.42
Indiana	4.81	7.91	2.94	1.93
Iowa	1.85	2.98	1.13	0.73
Michigan	11.58	23.27	7.09	5.67
Minnesota	2.47	5.72	1.51	1.39
Ohio	11.44	18.84	7.00	4.59
Wisconsin	4.26	4.82	2.61	1.17
Total	47.28	85.77	28.93	20.90
South				
Alabama	4.08	7.55	2.50	1.84
Arkansas	1.34	4.82	0.82	1.17
District of Columbia	0.54	1.25	0.33	0.30
Florida	5.52	22.32	3.38	5.44
Georgia	2.60	9.49	1.59	2.31
Kentucky	2.68	7.03	1.64	1.71
Louisiana	3.09	7.14	1.89	1.74
Mississippi	1.93	5.61	1.18	1.37
North Carolina	3.65	7.45	2.23	1.82
Oklahoma	1.32	4.69	0.81	1.14
South Carolina	2.32	4.70	1.42	1.15
Tennessee	3.81	6.34	2.33	1.55
Texas	6.72	28.47	4.11	6.94
Virginia	2.40	6.63	1.47	1.62
West Virginia	2.24	5.33	1.37	1.30
Total	44.24	128.82	27.07	31.39

**Job Training Partnership Act, Title III,
Dislocated Workers: Program Years 1984 and 1992 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Program Year 1984 Allocation	Program Year 1992 Allocation	Program Year 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1992 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.30	1.10	0.18	0.27
Arizona	1.90	3.68	1.16	0.90
California	18.21	53.40	11.14	13.01
Colorado	1.60	4.11	0.98	1.00
Hawaii	0.34	0.53	0.21	0.13
Idaho	0.64	1.54	0.39	0.37
Kansas	0.92	2.45	0.56	0.60
Missouri	3.24	8.89	1.98	2.17
Montana	0.46	1.42	0.28	0.35
Nebraska	0.57	0.62	0.35	0.15
Nevada	0.75	1.43	0.46	0.35
New Mexico	0.82	2.83	0.50	0.69
North Dakota	0.19	0.50	0.12	0.12
Oregon	2.35	4.64	1.44	1.13
South Dakota	0.21	0.49	0.13	0.12
Utah	0.76	1.35	0.47	0.33
Washington	3.83	6.14	2.34	1.50
Wyoming	0.26	0.54	0.16	0.13
Total	37.35	95.66	22.86	23.31
Northeast	34.54	100.08	21.14	24.39
Midwest	47.28	85.77	28.93	20.90
Northeast and Midwest	81.82	185.86	50.07	45.29
South	44.24	128.82	27.07	31.39
West	37.35	95.66	22.86	23.31
South and West	81.59	224.48	49.93	54.71
U.S. Total¹	163.41	410.34	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico, the territories, or national reserve.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "Attachment III-PY 1984, JTPA Title III Dislocated Workers Program Allotments and Matching Requirements," *Federal Register*, vol. 49, no. 16, January 24, 1984, p. 2968; and U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "FY 1992 JTPA Title III Allotments to States," Attachment IV, Washington, D.C., January 1992.

DOD Prime Contracts by State and Region: Fiscal 1990
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Return on Dollar
New England			
Connecticut	4,239,005	3.55	1.68
Maine	843,241	0.71	1.67
Massachusetts	8,152,333	6.82	2.16
New Hampshire	382,413	0.32	0.59
Rhode Island	554,043	0.46	1.07
Vermont	74,202	0.06	0.30
Total	14,245,237	11.92	1.74
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	82,077	0.07	0.21
Maryland	4,303,561	3.60	1.58
New Jersey	3,573,493	2.99	0.64
New York	6,809,506	5.70	0.64
Pennsylvania	2,737,595	2.29	0.47
Total	17,506,232	14.65	0.70
Midwest			
Illinois	1,256,880	1.05	0.20
Indiana	1,691,709	1.42	0.72
Iowa	484,660	0.41	0.42
Michigan	1,348,165	1.13	0.30
Minnesota	1,713,439	1.43	0.82
Ohio	4,364,988	3.65	0.88
Wisconsin	927,895	0.78	0.44
Total	11,787,736	9.87	0.50
South			
Alabama	1,863,054	1.56	1.29
Arkansas	267,562	0.22	0.34
District of Columbia	1,651,837	1.38	4.10
Florida	4,826,659	4.04	0.79
Georgia	1,784,581	1.49	0.65
Kentucky	408,609	0.34	0.32
Louisiana	1,422,976	1.19	0.96
Mississippi	1,354,339	1.13	1.82
North Carolina	1,187,793	0.99	0.45
Oklahoma	600,712	0.50	0.50
South Carolina	644,132	0.54	0.52
Tennessee	1,156,662	0.97	0.59
Texas	8,987,561	7.52	1.24
Virginia	7,867,445	6.58	2.57
West Virginia	155,702	0.13	0.26
Total	34,179,624	28.61	1.04

DOD Prime Contracts by State and Region: Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Return on Dollar
West			
Alaska	432,900	0.36	1.39
Arizona	3,394,472	2.84	2.31
California	22,256,996	18.63	1.44
Colorado	3,279,861	2.75	2.16
Hawaii	510,219	0.43	0.98
Idaho	35,245	0.03	0.10
Kansas	913,897	0.76	0.81
Missouri	6,016,308	5.04	2.65
Montana	64,931	0.05	0.23
Nebraska	237,960	0.20	0.36
Nevada	181,397	0.15	0.32
New Mexico	663,340	0.56	1.28
North Dakota	93,871	0.08	0.40
Oregon	281,342	0.24	0.24
South Dakota	32,560	0.03	0.14
Utah	913,198	0.76	1.67
Washington	2,389,237	2.00	1.05
Wyoming	62,778	0.05	0.33
Total	41,760,512	34.95	1.40
Northeast	31,751,469	26.57	0.95
Midwest	11,787,736	9.87	0.50
Northeast and Midwest	43,539,205	36.44	0.77
South	34,179,624	28.61	1.04
West	41,760,512	34.95	1.40
South and West	75,940,136	63.56	1.21
U.S. Total¹	119,479,341	100.00	--

¹U.S. total does not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on Department of Defense, Directorate for Information, "DOD Estimated Payroll and Prime Contracts by State, Fiscal Year 1990" (Washington, D.C., 1991), pp. 8-9.

DOD Procurement Technical Assistance Program Awards: Fiscal 1991
(in dollars)

State or Region	Number of Awards	DOD Share	Percent of U.S. Total
New England			
Connecticut	0	0	0.00
Maine	1	229,190	1.90
Massachusetts	0	0	0.00
New Hampshire	0	0	0.00
Rhode Island	1	104,883	0.87
Vermont	1	94,194	0.78
Total	3	428,267	3.55
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	0	0	0.00
Maryland	1	150,000	1.24
New Jersey	2	331,401	2.75
New York	6	737,233	6.12
Pennsylvania	9	954,012	7.91
Total	18	2,172,646	18.02
Midwest			
Illinois	1	300,000	2.49
Indiana	1	300,000	2.49
Iowa	1	91,521	0.76
Michigan	11	740,753	6.15
Minnesota	1	174,993	1.45
Ohio	9	526,652	4.37
Wisconsin	2	318,077	2.64
Total	26	2,451,996	20.34
South			
Alabama	1	235,428	1.95
Arkansas	1	247,315	2.05
District of Columbia	0	0	0.00
Florida	1	300,000	2.49
Georgia	2	272,978	2.26
Kentucky	1	137,374	1.14
Louisiana	3	367,000	3.04
Mississippi	1	188,200	1.56
North Carolina	1	224,854	1.87
Oklahoma	2	506,900	4.21
South Carolina	1	166,326	1.38
Tennessee	1	158,332	1.31
Texas	5	477,982	3.97
Virginia	3	349,257	2.90
West Virginia	2	350,000	2.90
Total	25	3,981,946	33.03

DOD Procurement Technical Assistance Program Awards: Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in dollars)

State or Region	Number of Awards	DOD Share	Percent of U.S. Total
West			
Alaska	1	153,135	1.27
Arizona	2	505,660	4.19
California	3	305,635	2.54
Colorado	1	208,147	1.73
Hawaii	1	28,000	0.23
Idaho	1	85,000	0.71
Kansas	0	0	0.00
Missouri	0	0	0.00
Montana	2	255,054	2.12
Nebraska	1	81,483	0.68
Nevada	1	199,869	1.66
New Mexico	1	215,592	1.79
North Dakota	0	0	0.00
Oregon	1	186,535	1.55
South Dakota	1	231,443	1.92
Utah	1	300,000	2.49
Washington	3	263,696	2.19
Wyoming	0	0	0.00
Total	20	3,019,249	25.05
Northeast	21	2,600,913	21.58
Midwest	26	2,451,996	20.34
Northeast and Midwest	47	5,052,909	41.92
South	25	3,981,946	33.03
West	20	3,019,249	2.00
South and West	45	7,001,195	58.08
U.S. Total¹	92	12,054,104	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on Department of Defense, Defense Logistics Agency, "Defense Contract Management Districts Cooperative Agreement Award Recipients, Fiscal Years 1985 thru 1991" (Washington, D.C., September 1991), pp. 1-30.

Economic Development Administration Obligated Projects: Fiscal 1991
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Public Works Grants (Title I)	Planning Grants (Title III)	Economic Adjustment (Title IX)	Three Program Total	EDA and Leveraged Funds
New England					
Connecticut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maine	327.60	317.00	1,250.00	1,894.60	2,612.67
Massachusetts	0.00	293.00	800.00	1,093.00	1,458.53
New Hampshire	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	60.00
Rhode Island	0.00	150.00	0.00	150.00	250.00
Vermont	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	218.67
Total	327.60	905.00	2,050.00	3,282.60	4,340.47
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	0.00	150.00	600.00	750.00	1,172.07
New Jersey	950.00	184.00	0.00	1,134.00	2,145.33
New York	5,758.76	777.00	322.00	6,857.76	13,249.60
Pennsylvania	4,382.40	389.00	1,950.10	6,721.50	14,523.40
Total	11,091.16	1,500.00	2,872.10	15,463.26	37,582.74
Midwest					
Illinois	7,785.50	455.00	1,661.00	9,901.50	21,490.03
Indiana	4,038.50	347.00	150.00	4,535.50	7,826.38
Iowa	2,075.60	465.00	58.10	2,598.70	4,953.25
Michigan	4,858.18	814.00	852.00	6,524.18	13,792.06
Minnesota	4,971.27	598.00	300.00	5,869.27	9,871.29
Ohio	4,910.32	490.00	250.10	5,650.42	19,037.63
Wisconsin	831.12	475.00	0.00	1,306.12	2,289.04
Total	29,470.49	3,644.00	3,271.20	36,385.69	79,259.68
South					
Alabama	6,045.00	532.00	2,564.00	9,141.00	18,136.85
Arkansas	4,600.90	675.00	0.00	5,275.90	12,083.84
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	2,084.30	337.00	0.00	2,421.30	5,280.27
Georgia	3,820.11	1,020.00	0.00	4,840.11	9,298.94
Kentucky	3,283.57	825.00	675.00	4,783.57	10,502.98
Louisiana	3,673.84	537.00	0.00	4,210.84	8,839.54
Mississippi	4,537.20	867.00	412.50	5,816.70	12,832.61
North Carolina	2,062.75	467.00	0.00	2,529.75	8,218.64
Oklahoma	821.00	496.00	522.50	1,839.50	2,788.34
South Carolina	235.00	519.00	0.00	754.00	1,162.00
Tennessee	5,038.63	641.00	300.00	5,979.63	13,224.78
Texas	16,513.10	992.00	3,000.00	20,505.10	30,356.52
Virginia	3,119.73	449.00	250.00	3,818.73	7,869.73
West Virginia	4,032.00	683.00	545.00	5,260.00	10,033.54
Total	59,867.13	9,040.00	8,269.00	77,176.13	150,628.58

Economic Development Administration
Obligated Projects: Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Public Works Grants (Title I)	Planning Grants (Title III)	Economic Adjustment (Title IX)	Three Program Total	EDA and Leveraged Funds
West					
Alaska	1,614.40	505.00	0.00	2,119.40	3,605.38
Arizona	0.00	268.00	0.00	268.00	301.33
California	6,012.67	720.00	1,830.00	8,562.67	16,117.33
Colorado	1,241.50	245.00	0.00	1,486.50	2,587.83
Hawaii	0.00	86.00	0.00	86.00	114.67
Idaho	4,355.13	484.00	600.00	5,439.13	11,168.47
Kansas	0.00	260.00	3,500.00	3,760.00	4,470.06
Missouri	3,416.53	669.00	990.57	5,076.10	8,483.46
Montana	550.00	430.00	0.00	980.00	1,691.50
Nebraska	500.00	200.00	0.00	700.00	1,151.67
Nevada	500.00	237.00	0.00	737.00	1,316.00
New Mexico	2,338.00	487.00	0.00	2,825.00	5,912.00
North Dakota	1,800.00	481.00	0.00	2,281.00	3,489.68
Oregon	560.00	578.50	350.00	1,488.50	1,306.46
South Dakota	657.22	538.00	0.00	1,195.22	1,616.79
Utah	600.00	325.00	422.50	1,347.50	2,000.00
Washington	2,031.00	1,046.00	0.00	3,077.00	5,104.75
Wyoming	1,587.90	75.00	0.00	1,662.90	3,264.13
Total	27,764.35	7,634.50	7,693.07	43,091.92	73,701.51
Northeast	11,418.76	2,405.00	3,552.78	17,376.54	18,242.07
Midwest	29,470.49	3,644.00	3,626.92	36,741.41	78,860.98
Northeast and Midwest	40,889.25	6,049.00	7,179.70	54,117.95	97,103.05
South	59,867.13	9,040.00	14,558.74	83,465.87	155,946.50
West	27,764.35	7,634.50	5,507.61	40,906.46	70,933.80
South and West	87,631.48	16,674.50	20,066.35	124,372.33	226,880.30
U.S. Total¹	128,520.73	22,723.50	27,246.05	178,490.28	323,983.35

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, "FY 91 EDA Obligated Projects, Ordered By State and Programs," unpublished data, Washington, D.C., December 1991.

**Education of the Handicapped, Basic
State Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	13.51	20.39	1.58	1.36
Maine	5.18	9.28	0.60	0.62
Massachusetts	29.05	46.18	3.39	3.09
New Hampshire	2.03	5.98	0.24	0.40
Rhode Island	3.48	6.67	0.41	0.45
Vermont	2.30	3.69	0.27	0.25
Total	55.55	92.19	6.48	6.16
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.70	3.72	0.32	0.25
Maryland	20.44	29.33	2.39	1.96
New Jersey	32.23	58.60	3.76	3.92
New York	44.91	91.45	5.24	6.12
Pennsylvania	39.70	66.68	4.63	4.45
Total	139.98	249.78	16.34	16.70
Midwest				
Illinois	49.73	66.29	5.81	4.43
Indiana	20.90	35.11	2.44	2.35
Iowa	13.17	19.58	1.54	1.31
Michigan	32.66	51.35	3.81	3.43
Minnesota	18.48	27.28	2.16	1.82
Ohio	42.76	65.75	4.99	4.40
Wisconsin	14.37	27.31	1.68	1.83
Total	192.07	292.67	22.42	19.57
South				
Alabama	16.14	34.05	1.88	2.28
Arkansas	9.11	15.06	1.06	1.01
District of Columbia	0.67	1.03	0.08	0.07
Florida	29.40	73.20	3.43	4.89
Georgia	22.52	32.77	2.63	2.19
Kentucky	14.63	25.77	1.71	1.72
Louisiana	18.03	22.98	2.10	1.54
Mississippi	9.33	20.21	1.09	1.35
North Carolina	24.89	40.10	2.91	2.68
Oklahoma	13.42	22.11	1.57	1.48
South Carolina	15.83	26.14	1.85	1.75
Tennessee	20.74	34.26	2.42	2.29
Texas	57.40	110.08	6.70	7.36
Virginia	19.90	35.96	2.32	2.40
West Virginia	7.46	14.41	0.87	0.96
Total	279.47	508.12	32.62	33.98

**Education of the Handicapped, Basic State
Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.82	3.81	0.21	0.25
Arizona	10.71	18.57	1.25	1.24
California	79.69	152.40	9.30	10.19
Colorado	9.90	17.10	1.16	1.14
Hawaii	2.38	4.13	0.28	0.28
Idaho	3.97	7.32	0.46	0.49
Kansas	8.35	14.01	0.97	0.94
Missouri	21.52	33.59	2.51	2.25
Montana	2.79	5.39	0.33	0.36
Nebraska	6.77	10.66	0.79	0.71
Nevada	2.46	5.64	0.29	0.38
New Mexico	4.53	11.30	0.53	0.76
North Dakota	2.09	4.17	0.24	0.28
Oregon	8.96	15.56	1.05	1.04
South Dakota	2.10	4.86	0.25	0.32
Utah	7.91	14.48	0.92	0.97
Washington	11.61	26.11	1.36	1.75
Wyoming	2.01	3.60	0.23	0.24
Total	189.57	352.69	22.13	23.58
Northeast	195.53	341.97	22.83	22.87
Midwest	192.07	292.67	22.42	19.57
Northeast and Midwest	387.60	634.63	45.25	42.44
South	279.47	508.12	32.62	33.98
West	189.57	352.69	22.13	23.58
South and West	469.04	860.81	54.75	57.56
U.S. Total¹	856.64	1,495.44	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, "Estimated Distribution of Funds under P.L. 94-142, Education of the Handicapped Act, Part B, Section 511 State Grants: FY 1981," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1981; and "Part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act, Fiscal Year 1991, Part B, Allocations to State Educational Agencies," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1990.

**Educationally Deprived Children, Local Educational
Agencies (Chapter 1): Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	27.87	58.51	0.94	1.11
Maine	13.83	27.64	0.47	0.52
Massachusetts	68.20	128.38	2.31	2.43
New Hampshire	5.96	12.94	0.20	0.24
Rhode Island	10.39	21.11	0.35	0.40
Vermont	6.16	12.43	0.21	0.24
Total	132.41	261.00	4.49	4.94
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	10.15	15.85	0.34	0.30
Maryland	50.73	92.14	1.72	1.74
New Jersey	74.99	182.32	2.54	3.45
New York	260.47	606.41	8.83	11.47
Pennsylvania	130.23	275.16	4.41	5.21
Total	526.57	1,171.88	17.85	22.17
Midwest				
Illinois	139.64	270.09	4.73	5.11
Indiana	40.18	84.50	1.36	1.60
Iowa	25.74	43.58	0.87	0.82
Michigan	130.29	215.31	4.42	4.07
Minnesota	39.11	62.60	1.33	1.18
Ohio	91.18	199.39	3.09	3.77
Wisconsin	46.05	80.56	1.56	1.52
Total	512.19	956.03	17.36	18.08
South				
Alabama	71.31	121.56	2.42	2.30
Arkansas	46.94	67.39	1.59	1.27
District of Columbia	18.27	25.84	0.62	0.49
Florida	106.42	235.93	3.61	4.46
Georgia	80.82	160.69	2.74	3.04
Kentucky	59.68	100.67	2.02	1.90
Louisiana	88.79	134.60	3.01	2.55
Mississippi	71.02	109.35	2.41	2.07
North Carolina	91.26	134.52	3.09	2.54
Oklahoma	37.60	54.06	1.27	1.02
South Carolina	55.15	86.85	1.87	1.64
Tennessee	65.38	119.19	2.22	2.25
Texas	247.75	352.57	8.40	6.67
Virginia	59.91	114.25	2.03	2.16
West Virginia	29.44	46.41	1.00	0.88
Total	1,129.74	1,863.88	38.29	35.26

**Educationally Deprived Children, Local Educational
Agencies (Chapter 1): Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	7.42	9.04	0.25	0.17
Arizona	30.85	58.87	1.05	1.11
California	317.36	511.56	10.76	9.68
Colorado	31.94	44.32	1.08	0.84
Hawaii	9.05	15.06	0.31	0.28
Idaho	9.84	15.96	0.33	0.30
Kansas	23.20	35.67	0.79	0.67
Missouri	53.08	93.97	1.80	1.78
Montana	10.33	14.34	0.35	0.27
Nebraska	16.01	24.74	0.54	0.47
Nevada	4.84	12.12	0.16	0.23
New Mexico	25.70	40.19	0.87	0.76
North Dakota	8.97	13.29	0.30	0.25
Oregon	31.97	43.29	1.08	0.82
South Dakota	9.37	17.04	0.32	0.32
Utah	9.95	18.99	0.34	0.36
Washington	44.64	58.63	1.51	1.11
Wyoming	5.12	6.69	0.17	0.13
Total	649.64	1,033.76	22.02	19.55
Northeast	658.98	1,432.88	22.33	27.10
Midwest	512.19	956.03	17.36	18.08
Northeast and Midwest	1,171.17	2,388.91	39.69	45.19
South	1,129.74	1,863.88	38.29	35.26
West	649.64	1,033.76	22.02	19.55
South and West	1,779.38	2,897.63	60.31	54.81
U.S. Total¹	2,950.55	5,286.55	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, "ESEA, Title I, 1981-1982 Appropriation"; and "FY 1991 Actual Chapter 1 Allocation: School Year 1991-92," agency data, Washington, D.C., December 1981 and May 1991.

Employment Service Administration: Program Years 1984 and 1991¹
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Program Year 1984 Allocation	Program Year 1991 Allocation	Program Year 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	9.01	9.83	1.25	1.27
Maine	3.92	4.23	0.55	0.55
Massachusetts	15.36	18.10	2.14	2.34
New Hampshire	2.44	3.48	0.34	0.45
Rhode Island	3.00	3.15	0.42	0.41
Vermont	2.37	2.56	0.33	0.33
Total	36.10	41.35	5.03	5.34
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.03	2.19	0.28	0.28
Maryland	11.39	13.19	1.59	1.70
New Jersey	19.49	22.09	2.71	2.85
New York	62.40	53.40	8.69	6.90
Pennsylvania	33.54	33.15	4.67	4.28
Total	128.85	124.02	17.94	16.02
Midwest				
Illinois	33.65	36.24	4.69	4.68
Indiana	15.36	16.36	2.14	2.11
Iowa	10.34	8.85	1.44	1.14
Michigan	28.13	29.77	3.92	3.84
Minnesota	11.97	12.78	1.67	1.65
Ohio	31.45	31.68	4.38	4.09
Wisconsin	14.18	14.03	1.97	1.81
Total	145.08	149.71	20.20	19.33
South				
Alabama	11.35	12.00	1.58	1.55
Arkansas	8.14	7.29	1.13	0.94
District of Columbia	6.06	5.18	0.84	0.67
Florida	26.82	37.11	3.73	4.79
Georgia	14.19	18.65	1.98	2.41
Kentucky	10.30	10.75	1.43	1.39
Louisiana	11.61	13.34	1.62	1.72
Mississippi	8.98	7.89	1.25	1.02
North Carolina	16.29	17.31	2.27	2.24
Oklahoma	14.27	12.20	1.99	1.58
South Carolina	8.48	9.45	1.18	1.22
Tennessee	13.18	13.59	1.84	1.75
Texas	43.43	52.09	6.05	6.73
Virginia	13.58	16.64	1.89	2.15
West Virginia	5.61	6.27	0.78	0.81
Total	212.29	239.76	29.56	30.96

Employment Service Administration: Program Years 1984 and 1991¹ (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Program Year 1984 Allocation	Program Year 1991 Allocation	Program Year 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	7.91	8.54	1.10	1.10
Arizona	7.95	9.79	1.11	1.26
California	70.01	83.03	9.75	10.72
Colorado	8.94	10.07	1.24	1.30
Hawaii	3.24	2.77	0.45	0.36
Idaho	6.59	7.12	0.92	0.92
Kansas	6.43	6.90	0.90	0.89
Missouri	13.45	15.18	1.87	1.96
Montana	5.39	5.82	0.75	0.75
Nebraska	6.47	6.99	0.90	0.90
Nevada	5.24	5.66	0.73	0.73
New Mexico	6.04	6.53	0.84	0.84
North Dakota	5.48	5.92	0.76	0.76
Oregon	9.99	8.87	1.39	1.15
South Dakota	5.07	5.47	0.71	0.71
Utah	11.09	11.97	1.54	1.55
Washington	12.59	14.67	1.75	1.89
Wyoming	3.93	4.25	0.55	0.55
Total	195.81	219.55	27.27	28.35
Northeast	164.95	165.37	22.97	21.35
Midwest	145.08	149.71	20.20	19.33
Northeast and Midwest	310.03	315.08	43.17	40.69
South	212.29	239.76	29.56	30.96
West	195.81	219.55	27.27	28.35
South and West	408.10	459.31	56.83	59.31
U.S. Total²	718.13	774.39	100.00	100.00

¹Program Year July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "Final PY 1984 Wagner-Peyser Allotments to States"; and "Preliminary PY 1991 Wagner-Peyser Allotments to States," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1984 and January 1991.

Farmers Home Administration Funding Allocations: Fiscal 1992
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Community Facility Loans	Industrial Development Grants	Water and Waste Disposal Grants	Water and Waste Disposal Loans	Business and Industry Loan Guarantees	State Total
New England						
Connecticut	775	119	2,722	4,741	603	8,960
Maine	825	127	2,896	5,044	799	9,691
Massachusetts	1,148	177	4,029	7,018	840	13,212
New Hampshire	519	80	1,822	3,173	500	6,094
Rhode Island	360	24	545	950	500	2,379
Vermont	447	21	1,568	2,732	500	5,268
Total	4,074	548	13,582	23,658	3,742	45,604
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	360	36	824	1,435	500	3,155
Maryland	1,030	159	3,618	6,301	864	11,972
New Jersey	994	153	3,488	6,076	1,191	11,902
New York	3,883	598	13,632	23,745	3,327	45,185
Pennsylvania	4,637	0	16,279	28,356	4,094	53,366
Total	10,904	946	37,841	65,913	9,976	125,580
Midwest						
Illinois	2,573	396	9,033	15,735	2,911	30,648
Indiana	2,429	374	8,527	14,853	2,504	28,687
Iowa	1,465	26	5,142	8,956	1,305	16,894
Michigan	3,532	544	12,400	21,600	3,311	41,387
Minnesota	1,635	252	5,741	10,001	1,639	19,268
Ohio	3,665	565	12,866	22,412	3,303	42,811
Wisconsin	1,968	303	6,911	12,038	1,876	23,096
Total	17,267	2,460	60,620	105,595	16,849	202,791
South						
Alabama	2,579	397	9,054	15,770	2,438	30,238
Arkansas	1,878	0	6,594	11,486	1,786	21,744
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	2,147	331	7,539	13,133	2,765	25,915
Georgia	3,248	500	11,403	19,863	2,822	37,836
Kentucky	3,031	467	10,640	18,534	3,050	35,722
Louisiana	2,252	347	7,905	13,770	2,283	26,557
Mississippi	2,654	409	9,316	16,228	2,479	31,086
North Carolina	4,537	699	15,928	27,744	4,069	52,977
Oklahoma	1,403	216	4,927	8,583	1,460	16,589
South Carolina	2,224	343	7,809	13,603	1,974	25,953
Tennessee	2,926	451	10,273	17,894	2,789	34,333
Texas	4,338	268	15,228	26,526	3,637	49,997
Virginia	2,405	21	8,445	14,710	1,974	27,555
West Virginia	1,841	284	6,463	11,259	1,925	21,772
Total	37,463	4,733	131,524	229,103	35,451	438,274

Farmers Home Administration Funding Allocations: Fiscal 1992 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Community Facility Loans	Industrial Development Grants	Water and Waste Disposal Grants	Water and Waste Disposal Loans	Business and Industry Loan Guarantees	State Total
West						
Alaska	360	27	625	1,089	500	2,601
Arizona	603	93	2,116	3,685	661	7,158
California	2,702	416	9,488	16,527	2,626	31,759
Colorado	704	108	2,470	4,302	612	8,196
Hawaii	360	0	569	991	500	2,420
Idaho	602	93	2,113	3,681	571	7,060
Kansas	989	0	3,473	6,049	783	11,294
Missouri	2,147	331	7,539	13,131	1,949	25,097
Montana	507	78	1,782	3,104	522	5,993
Nebraska	743	114	2,607	4,542	579	8,585
Nevada	360	21	482	839	500	2,202
New Mexico	588	91	2,064	3,596	644	6,983
North Dakota	465	72	1,634	2,846	500	5,517
Oregon	1,110	171	3,825	6,785	1,125	13,016
South Dakota	578	89	2,030	3,535	500	6,732
Utah	360	45	1,027	1,789	500	3,721
Washington	1,372	0	4,818	8,393	1,533	16,116
Wyoming	360	31	701	1,222	500	2,814
Total	14,910	1,780	49,363	86,106	15,105	167,264
Northeast	14,978	1,494	51,423	89,571	13,718	171,184
Midwest	17,267	2,460	60,620	105,595	16,849	202,791
Northeast and Midwest	32,245	3,954	112,043	195,166	30,567	373,975
South	37,463	4,733	131,524	229,103	35,451	438,274
West	14,910	1,780	49,363	86,106	15,105	167,264
South and West	52,373	6,513	180,887	315,209	50,556	605,538
U.S. Total¹	84,618	10,467	292,930	510,375	81,123	979,513

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, "FmHA Instruction 1940-L Exhibit A" (Washington, D.C., December 1991), Attachment 4, pp. 9-13.

Federal Expenditures by State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1990 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in 1990 dollars) ¹
New England					
Connecticut	10,411	14,739	1.84	1.52	14,980
Maine	2,758	4,925	0.49	0.51	3,968
Massachusetts	16,575	29,778	2.92	3.07	23,850
New Hampshire	2,226	3,559	0.39	0.37	3,203
Rhode Island	2,581	4,318	0.46	0.44	3,714
Vermont	1,129	1,772	0.20	0.18	1,625
Total	35,680	59,091	6.30	6.09	51,340
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	1,500	2,149	0.26	0.22	2,158
Maryland	14,362	27,118	2.53	2.79	20,665
New Jersey	16,163	28,322	2.85	2.92	23,257
New York	43,574	70,493	7.69	7.26	62,698
Pennsylvania	27,422	45,424	4.84	4.68	39,457
Total	103,021	173,506	18.18	17.88	148,236
Midwest					
Illinois	22,620	36,696	3.99	3.78	32,548
Indiana	10,223	16,915	1.80	1.74	14,710
Iowa	5,031	9,962	0.89	1.03	7,239
Michigan	18,337	29,205	3.24	3.01	26,385
Minnesota	8,470	15,073	1.49	1.55	12,187
Ohio	22,015	37,920	3.88	3.91	31,677
Wisconsin	9,051	14,928	1.60	1.54	13,023
Total	95,747	160,699	16.89	16.56	137,770
South					
Alabama	9,361	17,261	1.65	1.78	13,469
Arkansas	4,900	8,250	0.86	0.85	7,051
District of Columbia	12,442	17,353	2.20	1.79	17,903
Florida	26,385	51,359	4.66	5.29	37,965
Georgia	12,197	21,149	2.15	2.18	17,550
Kentucky	7,430	13,524	1.31	1.39	10,691
Louisiana	10,401	15,116	1.84	1.56	14,966
Mississippi	6,477	10,066	1.14	1.04	9,320
North Carolina	11,189	20,172	1.97	2.08	16,100
Oklahoma	7,027	11,804	1.24	1.22	10,111
South Carolina	6,964	13,664	1.23	1.41	10,020
Tennessee	10,907	18,049	1.92	1.86	15,694
Texas	32,851	58,237	5.80	6.00	47,269
Virginia	19,094	36,346	3.37	3.75	27,474
West Virginia	4,149	6,609	0.73	0.68	5,970
Total	181,774	318,959	32.07	32.87	261,554

Federal Expenditures by State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1990 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in 1990 dollars) ¹
West					
Alaska	2,073	3,227	0.37	0.33	2,983
Arizona	7,014	15,072	1.24	1.55	10,092
California	69,416	115,802	12.25	11.93	99,882
Colorado	7,481	14,586	1.32	1.50	10,764
Hawaii	3,811	5,461	0.67	0.56	5,484
Idaho	1,974	3,888	0.35	0.40	2,840
Kansas	5,596	9,538	0.99	0.98	8,052
Missouri	15,130	24,258	2.67	2.50	21,770
Montana	1,778	3,345	0.31	0.34	2,558
Nebraska	3,202	6,092	0.56	0.63	4,607
Nevada	2,178	4,144	0.38	0.43	3,134
New Mexico	4,978	8,640	0.88	0.89	7,163
North Dakota	1,510	2,910	0.27	0.30	2,173
Oregon	5,255	9,826	0.93	1.01	7,561
South Dakota	1,577	2,863	0.28	0.30	2,269
Utah	3,441	6,511	0.61	0.67	4,951
Washington	12,540	20,149	2.21	2.08	18,044
Wyoming	1,568	1,855	0.28	0.19	2,256
Total	150,522	258,167	26.56	26.60	216,585
Northeast	138,701	232,597	24.47	23.97	199,576
Midwest	95,747	160,699	16.89	16.56	137,770
Northeast and Midwest	234,448	393,296	41.37	40.53	337,346
South	181,774	318,959	32.07	32.87	261,554
West	150,522	258,167	26.56	26.60	216,585
South and West	332,296	577,126	58.63	59.47	478,139
U.S. Total²	566,744	970,422	100.00	100.00	815,485

¹Adjusted using the fixed-weight price index for gross national product.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1981 and Fiscal Year 1990* (Washington, D.C., February 1983 and March 1991, p. 1.

Federal Highway Administration Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1992
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Interstate Construction	Interstate 4R ¹	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	108.28	32.16	140.43	2.66
Maine	13.77	12.65	26.42	0.50
Massachusetts	750.76	34.28	785.04	14.89
New Hampshire	13.77	12.65	26.42	0.50
Rhode Island	13.77	12.65	26.42	0.50
Vermont	13.77	12.74	26.51	0.50
Total	914.12	117.12	1,031.24	19.56
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	13.77	12.65	26.42	0.50
Maryland	87.27	42.11	129.38	2.45
New Jersey	138.55	31.88	170.43	3.23
New York	13.77	87.79	101.56	1.93
Pennsylvania	126.09	63.40	189.49	3.59
Total	379.45	237.83	617.28	11.71
Midwest				
Illinois	13.77	88.23	102.00	1.94
Indiana	13.77	55.78	69.55	1.32
Iowa	13.77	36.53	50.30	0.95
Michigan	31.27	83.68	114.96	2.18
Minnesota	15.58	48.63	64.21	1.22
Ohio	45.30	100.50	145.80	2.77
Wisconsin	13.77	34.52	48.29	0.92
Total	147.24	447.86	595.10	11.29
South				
Alabama	67.88	48.24	116.12	2.20
Arkansas	13.77	27.01	40.78	0.77
District of Columbia	39.04	12.65	51.68	0.98
Florida	94.89	93.65	188.54	3.58
Georgia	52.42	89.60	142.02	2.69
Kentucky	25.08	44.13	69.21	1.31
Louisiana	72.72	43.04	115.76	2.20
Mississippi	13.77	30.71	44.48	0.84
North Carolina	44.11	47.64	91.75	1.74
Oklahoma	13.77	35.11	48.88	0.93
South Carolina	13.77	42.79	56.56	1.07
Tennessee	13.77	64.69	78.46	1.49
Texas	93.51	189.90	283.41	5.38
Virginia	19.17	72.30	91.48	1.74
West Virginia	13.77	20.77	34.54	0.66
Total	591.45	862.24	1,453.68	27.58

Federal Highway Administration Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1992 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Interstate Construction	Interstate 4R ¹	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	13.77	20.21	33.98	0.64
Arizona	13.77	55.42	69.19	1.31
California	339.48	249.04	588.52	11.16
Colorado	47.83	47.38	95.21	1.81
Hawaii	63.88	12.65	76.53	1.45
Idaho	13.77	22.67	36.44	0.69
Kansas	13.77	36.83	50.61	0.96
Missouri	13.77	70.86	84.63	1.61
Montana	13.77	40.61	54.38	1.03
Nebraska	13.77	21.12	34.89	0.66
Nevada	13.77	22.61	36.38	0.69
New Mexico	13.77	41.51	55.28	1.05
North Dakota	13.77	19.92	33.69	0.64
Oregon	27.63	38.23	65.86	1.25
South Dakota	13.77	24.48	38.26	0.73
Utah	13.77	40.67	54.44	1.03
Washington	64.19	55.49	119.68	2.27
Wyoming	13.77	32.08	45.85	0.87
Total	722.02	851.77	1,573.79	29.86
Northeast	1,293.57	354.94	1,648.52	31.27
Midwest	147.24	47.86	595.10	11.29
Northeast and Midwest	1,440.81	802.81	2,243.61	42.56
South	591.45	862.24	1,453.68	27.58
West	722.02	851.77	1,573.79	29.86
South and West	1,313.47	1,714.01	3,027.48	57.44
U.S. Total²	2,754.27	2,516.81	5,271.09	100.00

¹Interstate 4R program includes resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Summary of FY 1991 Interstate and FY 1992 Non-Interstate Apportionments," Washington, D.C., November 16, 1990.

**Selected Federal Highway Administration
Non-Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Consolidated Primary	Rural Secondary	Urban System	Bridge Replacement	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
New England						
Connecticut	25.17	4.05	10.43	68.88	108.53	2.22
Maine	14.38	5.06	3.64	8.37	31.44	0.64
Massachusetts	44.46	6.04	20.28	77.16	147.94	3.02
New Hampshire	11.27	2.91	3.64	7.59	25.41	0.52
Rhode Island	11.27	2.91	3.64	3.41	21.23	0.43
Vermont	11.27	2.91	3.64	7.63	25.44	0.52
Total	117.82	23.87	45.25	173.04	359.99	7.35
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	11.27	2.91	3.64	3.89	21.71	0.44
Maryland	33.87	5.76	14.31	16.82	70.76	1.44
New Jersey	53.29	5.35	27.93	61.15	147.73	3.02
New York	134.32	17.64	62.93	136.34	351.23	7.17
Pennsylvania	107.45	22.01	34.13	122.90	286.49	5.85
Total	340.20	53.68	142.93	341.12	877.91	17.93
Midwest						
Illinois	89.50	16.58	39.90	39.43	185.41	3.79
Indiana	52.39	13.61	14.45	22.83	103.29	2.11
Iowa	34.18	12.21	6.61	25.05	78.05	1.59
Michigan	82.34	17.32	27.42	30.04	157.13	3.21
Minnesota	43.28	14.30	11.00	17.13	85.70	1.75
Ohio	93.52	18.48	33.21	41.73	186.93	3.82
Wisconsin	27.33	13.29	12.24	23.31	76.18	1.56
Total	422.53	105.79	144.84	199.52	872.68	17.82
South						
Alabama	40.96	11.99	9.41	28.97	91.33	1.86
Arkansas	29.03	10.85	4.44	17.88	62.19	1.27
District of Columbia	11.27	0.00	3.64	9.50	24.41	0.50
Florida	76.06	15.21	34.69	24.03	149.99	3.06
Georgia	55.30	15.72	13.84	26.85	111.70	2.28
Kentucky	39.39	11.99	7.40	27.18	85.96	1.76
Louisiana	38.70	9.72	11.79	27.97	88.18	1.80
Mississippi	31.62	10.60	4.64	19.28	66.13	1.35
North Carolina	64.51	18.18	11.27	27.50	121.45	2.48
Oklahoma	33.84	11.45	8.09	29.14	82.52	1.68
South Carolina	32.85	9.37	6.68	10.59	59.48	1.21
Tennessee	47.43	13.69	11.37	34.76	107.25	2.19
Texas	131.84	36.75	46.97	51.65	267.21	5.46
Virginia	49.71	13.10	14.73	30.63	108.18	2.21
West Virginia	23.63	7.43	3.64	37.86	72.56	1.48
Total	706.13	196.06	192.58	403.77	1,498.53	30.60

**Selected Federal Highway Administration
Non-Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Consolidated Primary	Rural Secondary	Urban System	Bridge Replacement	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
West						
Alaska	74.47	32.09	3.64	3.41	113.60	2.32
Arizona	31.06	9.71	9.39	3.41	53.57	1.09
California	166.63	24.34	92.08	44.39	327.45	6.69
Colorado	33.97	10.83	9.75	12.75	67.29	1.37
Hawaii	11.27	2.91	3.64	3.69	21.50	0.44
Idaho	18.34	7.23	3.64	3.41	32.61	0.67
Kansas	32.09	11.47	6.18	24.80	74.53	1.52
Missouri	51.43	15.54	13.61	53.74	134.32	2.74
Montana	25.91	10.66	3.64	7.06	47.27	0.97
Nebraska	24.57	9.08	4.00	16.96	54.61	1.12
Nevada	18.81	7.05	3.64	3.41	32.90	0.67
New Mexico	25.60	9.61	3.82	4.41	43.44	0.89
North Dakota	17.04	6.90	3.64	4.93	32.50	0.66
Oregon	29.61	9.96	7.23	7.90	54.71	1.12
South Dakota	18.35	7.52	3.64	6.51	36.01	0.74
Utah	19.53	6.43	5.11	3.41	34.48	0.70
Washington	39.50	10.12	12.60	33.85	96.06	1.96
Wyoming	17.15	7.00	3.64	3.41	31.19	0.64
Total	655.31	198.44	192.87	241.42	1,288.04	26.30
Northeast	458.02	77.55	188.18	514.15	1,237.90	25.28
Midwest	422.53	105.79	144.84	199.52	872.68	17.82
Northeast and Midwest	880.55	183.34	333.02	713.67	2,110.58	43.10
South	706.13	196.06	192.58	403.77	1,498.53	30.60
West	655.31	198.44	192.87	241.42	1,288.04	26.30
South and West	1,361.44	394.50	385.45	645.19	2,786.58	56.90
U.S. Total¹	2,241.99	577.84	718.47	1,358.87	4,897.16	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or U.S. territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Summary of FY 1992 Interstate and FY 1991 Non-Interstate Apportionments," Washington, D.C., November 16, 1990.

**Special Supplemental Food Program for Women,
Infants and Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990¹**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	15.87	28.42	1.75	1.41
Maine	5.13	10.89	0.57	0.54
Massachusetts	16.46	34.17	1.82	1.69
New Hampshire	4.09	7.57	0.45	0.37
Rhode Island	5.71	8.40	0.63	0.42
Vermont	7.20	7.41	0.79	0.37
Total	54.46	96.86	6.01	4.80
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.94	5.08	0.21	0.25
Maryland	14.32	25.67	1.58	1.27
New Jersey	20.54	45.39	2.27	2.25
New York	74.65	162.38	8.24	8.05
Pennsylvania	33.80	83.41	3.73	4.13
Total	145.25	321.93	16.03	15.95
Midwest				
Illinois	35.53	84.88	3.92	4.21
Indiana	14.07	42.79	1.55	2.12
Iowa	9.08	21.32	1.00	1.06
Michigan	31.59	73.03	3.49	3.62
Minnesota	16.31	31.22	1.80	1.55
Ohio	44.22	86.36	4.88	4.28
Wisconsin	18.01	33.07	1.99	1.64
Total	168.81	372.66	18.63	18.47
South				
Alabama	21.23	47.41	2.34	2.35
Arkansas	10.81	28.19	1.19	1.40
District of Columbia	1.18	6.61	0.13	0.33
Florida	29.36	81.71	3.24	4.05
Georgia	27.07	68.63	2.99	3.40
Kentucky	22.56	41.91	2.49	2.08
Louisiana	29.76	59.91	3.29	2.97
Mississippi	19.45	42.48	2.15	2.11
North Carolina	36.70	60.91	4.05	3.02
Oklahoma	14.75	25.28	1.63	1.25
South Carolina	23.41	42.56	2.58	2.11
Tennessee	24.57	45.40	2.71	2.25
Texas	52.72	150.00	5.82	7.43
Virginia	20.83	41.65	2.30	2.06
West Virginia	9.85	17.92	1.09	0.89
Total	324.25	760.55	38.00	37.69

**Special Supplemental Food Program for Women,
Infants and Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990¹ (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.95	6.18	0.10	0.31
Arizona	19.00	22.23	2.10	1.10
California	70.43	196.93	7.77	9.76
Colorado	9.34	21.10	1.03	1.05
Hawaii	2.51	11.11	0.28	0.55
Idaho	5.00	12.27	0.55	0.61
Kansas	6.83	18.62	0.75	0.92
Missouri	19.63	41.27	2.17	2.05
Montana	4.68	8.13	0.52	0.40
Nebraska	5.57	11.84	0.61	0.59
Nevada	4.15	7.20	0.46	0.36
New Mexico	6.26	17.12	0.69	0.85
North Dakota	3.51	6.49	0.39	0.32
Oregon	10.76	21.53	1.19	1.07
South Dakota	3.35	8.13	0.37	0.40
Utah	7.32	21.74	0.81	1.08
Washington	12.53	29.45	1.38	1.46
Wyoming	1.30	4.39	0.14	0.22
Total	193.12	465.73	21.32	23.08
Northeast	199.71	418.78	22.05	20.76
Midwest	168.81	372.66	18.63	18.47
Northeast and Midwest	368.52	791.44	40.68	39.22
South	344.25	760.55	38.00	37.69
West	193.12	465.73	21.32	23.08
South and West	537.37	1,226.28	59.32	60.78
U.S. Total²	905.89	2,017.72	100.00	100.00

¹Includes food and administrative grants.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico, the territories, or funds allocated to Indian tribes.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, "WIC Program, FY 1981 Total Grant"; and "WIC Program, Final Fiscal Year 1990 Food and Administration Grants," agency data, Washington, D.C., September 1981 and October 1990.

Foster Care, Title IV-E: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	1.52	10.29	0.49	0.86
Maine	2.20	7.63	0.71	0.64
Massachusetts	2.81	19.17	0.91	1.60
New Hampshire	0.64	3.38	0.21	0.28
Rhode Island	0.93	5.88	0.30	0.49
Vermont	0.67	5.12	0.22	0.43
Total	8.77	51.45	2.84	4.30
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.36	1.80	0.12	0.15
Maryland	3.31	16.25	1.07	1.36
New Jersey	1.96	17.74	0.63	1.48
New York	108.82	338.74	35.24	28.28
Pennsylvania	30.13	63.49	9.76	5.30
Total	144.58	438.02	46.82	36.57
Midwest				
Illinois	7.59	51.66	2.46	4.31
Indiana	1.05	2.10	0.34	0.18
Iowa	0.99	4.88	0.32	0.41
Michigan	17.78	74.35	5.76	6.21
Minnesota	4.71	20.86	1.53	1.74
Ohio	4.10	41.37	1.33	3.45
Wisconsin	9.42	15.08	3.05	1.26
Total	45.64	210.30	14.78	17.56
South				
Alabama	1.72	2.04	0.56	0.17
Arkansas	0.51	2.17	0.17	0.18
District of Columbia	6.42	9.42	2.08	0.79
Florida	1.68	18.34	0.54	1.53
Georgia	2.38	12.39	0.77	1.03
Kentucky	1.59	20.02	0.51	1.67
Louisiana	3.48	18.01	1.13	1.50
Mississippi	0.98	0.97	0.32	0.08
North Carolina	2.00	2.66	0.65	0.22
Oklahoma	1.24	6.87	0.40	0.57
South Carolina	0.61	5.03	0.20	0.42
Tennessee	2.01	10.01	0.65	0.84
Texas	5.76	56.83	1.87	4.74
Virginia	2.98	11.46	0.97	0.96
West Virginia	1.13	10.07	0.37	0.84
Total	34.49	186.27	11.17	15.55

Foster Care, Title IV-E: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.22	2.28	0.07	0.19
Arizona	0.82	7.15	0.27	0.60
California	56.57	223.52	18.32	18.66
Colorado	0.79	5.64	0.26	0.47
Hawaii	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.01
Idaho	0.29	0.46	0.09	0.04
Kansas	3.66	6.12	1.19	0.51
Missouri	2.15	17.11	0.70	1.43
Montana	0.77	2.12	0.25	0.18
Nebraska	1.34	4.64	0.43	0.39
Nevada	0.43	1.72	0.14	0.14
New Mexico	0.11	4.20	0.04	0.35
North Dakota	0.66	1.70	0.21	0.14
Oregon	4.72	12.57	1.53	1.05
South Dakota	0.65	3.45	0.21	0.29
Utah	0.46	2.50	0.15	0.21
Washington	1.59	15.74	0.51	1.31
Wyoming	0.06	0.71	0.02	0.06
Total	75.31	311.70	24.39	26.02
Northeast	153.35	489.47	49.66	40.87
Midwest	45.64	210.30	14.78	17.56
Northeast and Midwest	198.99	699.78	64.44	58.42
South	34.49	186.27	11.17	15.55
West	75.31	311.70	24.39	26.02
South and West	109.80	497.97	35.56	41.58
U.S. Total	308.79	1,197.75	100.00	100.00

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "Non-voluntary Foster Care FY 1981"; and "Foster Care Expenditures and Grants, Fiscal Year 1989," agency data, Washington D.C., 1982 and 1991.

Head Start Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	7.39	16.81	1.08	1.02
Maine	3.26	8.04	0.48	0.49
Massachusetts	18.32	37.63	2.68	2.28
New Hampshire	1.48	3.60	0.22	0.22
Rhode Island	2.58	6.15	0.38	0.37
Vermont	1.56	3.81	0.23	0.37
Total	34.59	76.04	5.05	4.61
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.61	3.77	0.24	0.23
Maryland	10.49	24.43	1.53	1.48
New Jersey	23.77	49.00	3.47	2.97
New York	55.83	137.04	8.16	8.32
Pennsylvania	33.91	75.22	4.95	4.56
Total	125.61	289.46	18.35	17.56
Midwest				
Illinois	39.90	88.58	5.83	5.38
Indiana	10.20	27.37	1.49	1.66
Iowa	5.39	14.56	0.79	0.88
Michigan	32.00	73.51	4.67	4.46
Minnesota	7.91	21.15	1.16	1.28
Ohio	31.73	76.28	4.63	4.63
Wisconsin	11.17	27.65	1.63	4.63
Total	138.30	329.10	20.20	19.97
South				
Alabama	16.31	36.10	2.38	2.19
Arkansas	8.13	19.78	1.19	1.20
District of Columbia	5.16	9.11	0.75	0.55
Florida	20.32	58.82	2.97	3.57
Georgia	18.10	46.21	2.64	2.80
Kentucky	15.35	34.17	2.24	2.07
Louisiana	15.87	42.05	2.32	2.55
Mississippi	43.54	66.20	6.36	4.02
North Carolina	16.28	39.46	2.38	2.39
Oklahoma	9.89	21.59	1.44	1.31
South Carolina	9.92	24.56	1.45	1.31
Tennessee	13.69	34.27	2.00	1.49
Texas	33.13	98.97	4.84	2.08
Virginia	10.54	28.72	1.54	6.01
West Virginia	6.85	16.27	1.00	1.74
Total	243.08	576.26	35.51	34.97

Head Start Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.74	3.89	0.25	0.24
Arizona	6.53	17.69	0.95	1.07
California	72.37	192.56	10.57	11.68
Colorado	7.51	17.04	1.10	1.03
Hawaii	2.89	6.74	0.42	0.41
Idaho	1.95	5.83	0.28	0.35
Kansas	4.78	11.96	0.70	0.73
Missouri	13.80	31.66	2.02	1.92
Montana	1.93	5.37	0.28	0.33
Nebraska	3.04	8.90	0.44	0.54
Nevada	1.06	3.57	0.15	0.22
New Mexico	4.45	11.96	0.65	0.73
North Dakota	1.02	3.50	0.15	0.21
Oregon	6.22	15.62	0.91	0.95
South Dakota	1.63	4.75	0.24	0.95
Utah	2.86	9.30	0.42	0.29
Washington	8.17	24.01	1.19	0.56
Wyoming	1.08	2.78	0.16	1.46
Total	143.03	377.11	20.89	22.88
Northeast	160.20	365.50	23.40	22.18
Midwest	138.30	329.10	20.20	19.97
Northeast and Midwest	298.50	694.60	43.60	42.15
South	243.08	576.26	35.51	34.97
West	143.03	377.11	20.89	22.88
South and West	386.11	953.37	56.40	57.85
U.S. Total¹	684.61	1,647.97	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services Administration for Children, Youth and Families, "Estimated Distribution of Funds for Head Start Projects among the States, Fiscal Year 1981," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1980; and "Project Head Start Statistical Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1991 State Allocations," preliminary agency data, Washington, D.C., January 1992, pp. 5-6.

**Improving School Programs, State
Block Grants: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	5.65	5.00	1.29	1.14
Maine	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Massachusetts	10.20	8.68	2.33	1.99
New Hampshire	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Rhode Island	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Vermont	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Total	24.77	22.59	5.66	5.17
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Maryland	7.92	7.56	1.81	1.73
New Jersey	13.59	12.10	3.10	2.77
New York	31.60	28.62	7.22	6.55
Pennsylvania	21.09	19.17	4.82	4.38
Total	76.43	69.68	17.46	15.94
Midwest				
Illinois	21.36	19.90	4.88	4.55
Indiana	10.68	10.02	2.44	2.29
Iowa	5.38	4.89	1.23	1.12
Michigan	18.22	16.55	4.16	3.79
Minnesota	7.68	7.53	1.75	1.72
Ohio	20.51	19.13	4.69	4.38
Wisconsin	9.00	8.46	2.06	1.93
Total	92.83	86.48	21.21	19.78
South				
Alabama	7.78	7.62	1.78	1.74
Arkansas	4.45	4.49	1.02	1.03
District of Columbia	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Florida	16.50	18.66	3.77	4.27
Georgia	11.15	12.07	2.55	2.76
Kentucky	7.16	6.73	1.64	1.54
Louisiana	8.83	8.56	2.02	1.96
Mississippi	5.39	5.32	1.23	1.22
North Carolina	11.27	11.09	2.57	2.54
Oklahoma	5.72	5.82	1.31	1.33
South Carolina	6.33	6.47	1.45	1.48
Tennessee	8.73	8.60	1.99	1.97
Texas	29.03	32.65	6.63	7.47
Virginia	9.97	9.78	2.28	2.24
West Virginia	3.73	3.32	0.85	0.76
Total	138.27	143.40	31.59	32.80

**Improving School Programs, State Block
Grants: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Arizona	5.28	6.30	1.21	1.44
California	42.42	49.12	9.69	11.24
Colorado	5.39	5.67	1.23	1.30
Hawaii	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Idaho	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Kansas	4.21	4.39	0.96	1.00
Missouri	8.98	8.80	2.05	2.01
Montana	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Nebraska	2.90	2.86	0.66	0.65
Nevada	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
New Mexico	2.75	3.01	0.63	0.69
North Dakota	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Oregon	4.75	4.72	1.09	1.08
South Dakota	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Utah	3.35	4.30	0.77	0.98
Washington	7.58	8.08	1.73	1.85
Wyoming	2.23	2.23	0.51	0.51
Total	105.45	115.07	24.09	26.32
Northeast	101.20	92.27	23.12	21.10
Midwest	92.83	86.48	21.21	19.78
Northeast and Midwest	194.03	178.74	44.32	40.88
South	138.27	143.40	31.59	32.80
West	105.45	115.07	24.09	26.32
South and West	243.72	258.47	55.68	59.12
U.S. Total¹	437.75	437.21	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, "ECTA, Chapter 2 State Block Grants FY 83 Appropriation for Distribution in 1983-84," and "Chapter 2 Block Grants to States and Outlying Areas FY 1991," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1983 and 1991.

**Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
Training Program: Fiscal 1990 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Estimated Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	8.31	10.97	1.83	1.11
Maine	0.51	5.61	0.11	0.57
Massachusetts	20.51	26.66	4.51	2.71
New Hampshire	0.93	1.59	0.20	0.16
Rhode Island	3.51	4.45	0.77	0.45
Vermont	0.70	2.90	0.15	0.29
Total	34.48	52.17	7.57	5.30
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.55	2.01	0.34	0.20
Maryland	12.29	16.80	2.70	1.71
New Jersey	22.17	27.51	4.87	2.80
New York	7.90	87.19	1.74	8.86
Pennsylvania	27.49	47.13	6.04	4.79
Total	71.41	180.64	15.69	18.35
Midwest				
Illinois	16.92	53.49	3.72	5.43
Indiana	1.19	13.18	0.26	1.34
Iowa	6.29	9.48	1.38	0.96
Michigan	38.01	62.93	8.35	6.39
Minnesota	11.56	16.75	2.54	1.70
Ohio	43.73	58.43	9.61	5.94
Wisconsin	20.71	23.70	4.55	2.41
Total	138.40	237.97	30.41	24.18
South				
Alabama	1.49	9.98	0.33	1.01
Arkansas	4.18	5.53	0.92	0.56
District of Columbia	1.92	4.56	0.42	0.46
Florida	16.34	26.86	3.59	2.73
Georgia	11.99	22.69	2.64	2.31
Kentucky	0.95	14.95	0.21	1.52
Louisiana	0.56	20.39	0.12	2.07
Mississippi	0.71	12.73	0.16	1.29
North Carolina	1.41	18.69	0.31	1.90
Oklahoma	5.74	9.00	1.26	0.91
South Carolina	5.02	8.29	1.10	0.84
Tennessee	0.90	17.11	0.20	1.74
Texas	1.89	45.92	0.42	4.67
Virginia	1.31	12.87	0.29	1.31
West Virginia	5.55	11.78	1.22	1.20
Total	59.95	241.37	13.17	24.52

**Job Opportunities and Basic Skills
Training Program: Fiscal 1990 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Estimated Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.33	2.11	0.07	0.21
Arizona	0.64	9.69	0.14	0.98
California	117.69	160.72	25.86	16.33
Colorado	3.76	10.23	0.83	1.04
Hawaii	0.37	4.19	0.08	0.43
Idaho	0.80	2.33	0.18	0.24
Kansas	4.52	6.75	0.99	0.69
Missouri	4.41	18.63	0.97	1.89
Montana	0.69	3.03	0.15	0.31
Nebraska	2.86	3.60	0.63	0.37
Nevada	1.13	1.95	0.25	0.20
New Mexico	1.61	4.97	0.35	0.51
North Dakota	0.44	1.65	0.10	0.17
Oregon	2.54	10.37	0.56	1.05
South Dakota	1.09	1.87	0.24	0.19
Utah	3.91	4.54	0.86	0.46
Washington	3.74	24.07	0.82	2.45
Wyoming	0.39	1.44	0.09	0.15
Total	150.92	272.13	33.16	27.65
Northeast	105.89	232.81	23.26	23.65
Midwest	138.40	237.97	30.41	24.18
Northeast and Midwest	244.29	470.78	53.67	47.83
South	59.95	241.37	13.17	24.52
West	150.92	272.13	33.16	27.65
South and West	210.86	513.50	46.33	52.17
U.S. Total¹	455.15²	984.28	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

²Fiscal 1990 amount does not include \$71.12 million in adjustments for lapsed funds and financial adjustments to grant awards.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, "Allocation to States for AFDC Work Programs (Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training)," agency data, Washington, D.C., December 1991.

Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Program Years 1984 and 1991¹
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Program Year 1984 Allocation	Program Year 1991 Allocation	Program Year 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	16.99	14.72	0.93	0.87
Maine	8.04	6.06	0.44	0.36
Massachusetts	36.18	31.98	1.99	1.89
New Hampshire	5.19	4.43	0.29	0.26
Rhode Island	7.80	6.31	0.43	0.37
Vermont	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Total	78.90	67.93	4.33	4.01
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Maryland	27.29	17.88	1.50	1.06
New Jersey	49.50	36.83	2.72	2.17
New York	123.45	119.00	6.78	7.03
Pennsylvania	102.85	63.20	5.65	3.73
Total	307.79	241.34	16.90	14.25
Midwest				
Illinois	104.95	91.26	5.76	5.39
Indiana	46.84	33.03	2.57	1.95
Iowa	18.91	13.87	1.04	0.82
Michigan	103.93	100.40	5.71	5.93
Minnesota	27.18	19.07	1.49	1.13
Ohio	102.69	80.22	5.64	4.74
Wisconsin	43.15	23.57	2.37	1.39
Total	447.65	361.42	24.59	21.34
South				
Alabama	45.72	40.35	2.51	2.38
Arkansas	18.54	24.84	1.02	1.47
District of Columbia	6.16	4.43	0.34	0.26
Florida	68.06	86.73	3.74	5.12
Georgia	36.69	42.11	2.02	2.49
Kentucky	32.66	35.29	1.79	2.08
Louisiana	37.97	62.65	2.09	3.70
Mississippi	24.30	33.31	1.33	1.97
North Carolina	44.79	22.25	2.46	1.31
Oklahoma	16.88	22.47	0.93	1.33
South Carolina	28.04	18.70	1.54	1.10
Tennessee	43.95	34.61	2.41	2.04
Texas	93.62	143.12	5.14	8.45
Virginia	32.32	27.53	1.78	1.63
West Virginia	21.43	20.57	1.18	1.21
Total	551.13	618.96	30.27	36.54

**Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A:
Program Years 1984 and 1991¹ (continued)
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Program Year 1984 Allocation	Program Year 1991 Allocation	Program Year 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	4.70	5.80	0.26	0.34
Arizona	24.07	24.84	1.32	1.47
California	206.97	191.10	11.37	11.28
Colorado	19.96	24.99	1.10	1.48
Hawaii	5.48	4.43	0.30	0.26
Idaho	7.90	7.58	0.43	0.45
Kansas	11.91	7.60	0.65	0.45
Missouri	36.01	34.65	1.98	2.05
Montana	6.02	6.63	0.33	0.39
Nebraska	7.71	5.10	0.42	0.30
Nevada	7.48	5.30	0.41	0.31
New Mexico	11.41	14.37	0.63	0.85
North Dakota	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Oregon	24.00	17.89	1.32	1.06
South Dakota	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Utah	9.25	7.72	0.51	0.46
Washington	38.33	33.00	2.11	1.95
Wyoming	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Total	435.30	404.29	23.91	23.87
Northeast	386.69	309.27	21.24	18.26
Midwest	447.65	361.42	24.59	21.34
Northeast and Midwest	834.34	670.69	45.82	39.59
South	551.13	618.96	30.27	36.54
West	435.30	404.29	23.91	23.87
South and West	986.43	1,023.25	54.18	60.41
U.S. Total²	1,820.77	1,693.94	100.00	100.00

¹Program year July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Attachment 11, "PY 1984, JTPA Title II-A Allotments to States," *Federal Register*, vol. 49, no. 16, January 24, 1984; and "PY 1991 JTPA Title II-A Allotments to States," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Program Years 1981 and 1990¹
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Program Year 1981 Allocation ¹	Program Year 1990 Allocation	Program Year 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	11.09	5.70	1.43	0.87
Maine	4.38	2.34	0.56	0.36
Massachusetts	22.51	12.38	2.90	1.89
New Hampshire	2.13	1.71	0.27	0.26
Rhode Island	4.19	2.44	0.54	0.37
Vermont	1.77	1.71	0.23	0.26
Total	46.07	26.28	5.93	4.01
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.07	1.71	0.27	0.26
Maryland	13.31	6.84	1.71	1.04
New Jersey	28.25	14.26	3.63	2.18
New York	66.09	46.07	8.50	7.03
Pennsylvania	40.99	24.47	5.27	3.74
Total	150.71	93.35	19.39	14.25
Midwest				
Illinois	43.32	35.33	5.57	5.39
Indiana	20.54	12.79	2.64	1.95
Iowa	7.58	5.14	0.98	0.78
Michigan	36.81	38.87	4.74	5.94
Minnesota	10.39	7.38	1.34	1.13
Ohio	37.63	31.06	4.84	4.74
Wisconsin	13.51	8.89	1.74	1.36
Total	169.78	139.46	21.84	21.29
South				
Alabama	14.44	15.61	1.86	2.38
Arkansas	8.78	9.43	1.13	1.44
District of Columbia	8.68	3.91	1.12	0.60
Florida	31.26	33.58	4.02	5.13
Georgia	18.23	16.30	2.35	2.49
Kentucky	12.51	13.41	1.61	2.05
Louisiana	14.89	23.70	1.92	3.62
Mississippi	9.43	12.64	1.21	1.93
North Carolina	19.60	8.61	2.52	1.31
Oklahoma	8.36	8.54	1.08	1.30
South Carolina	10.02	7.24	1.29	1.11
Tennessee	16.55	13.19	2.13	2.01
Texas	39.16	55.41	5.04	8.46
Virginia	15.96	10.66	2.05	1.63
West Virginia	7.13	7.96	0.92	1.22
Total	235.00	240.19	30.23	36.67

**Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B:
Program Years 1981 and 1990¹ (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Program Year 1981 Allocation ²	Program Year 1990 Allocation	Program Year 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Program Year 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	2.03	2.19	0.26	0.33
Arizona	8.00	9.43	1.03	1.44
California	83.70	73.99	10.77	11.30
Colorado	7.19	9.47	0.93	1.45
Hawaii	3.04	1.71	0.39	0.26
Idaho	3.08	2.86	0.40	0.44
Kansas	5.81	2.92	0.75	0.45
Missouri	17.18	13.42	2.21	2.05
Montana	2.53	2.52	0.33	0.38
Nebraska	4.19	1.92	0.54	0.29
Nevada	2.28	2.00	0.29	0.31
New Mexico	4.41	5.46	0.57	0.83
North Dakota	1.77	1.71	0.23	0.26
Oregon	9.62	6.93	1.24	1.06
South Dakota	1.90	1.71	0.24	0.26
Utah	3.51	2.91	0.45	0.44
Washington	14.56	12.78	1.87	1.95
Wyoming	0.93	1.71	0.12	0.26
Total	175.73	155.64	22.61	23.76
Northeast	196.78	119.63	25.32	18.27
Midwest	169.78	139.46	21.84	21.29
Northeast and Midwest	366.56	259.09	47.16	39.56
South	235.00	240.19	30.23	36.67
West	175.73	155.64	22.61	23.76
South and West	410.73	395.83	52.84	60.44
U.S. Total³	777.29	654.92	100.00	100.00

¹Program year 1990 funds are for the summer of 1991.

²The Summer Youth Employment Program became Title II-B of JTPA in 1982.

³U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "FY 1981, SYEP Allocations," and "PY 1990 JTPA Title II-B Allotments to States," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1981 and January 1991.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1992
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1992 Immediate Program Allocation	Fiscal 1992 Delayed Program Allocation	Fiscal 1992 ¹ Total Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1992 Percent of U.S. Total
New England						
Connecticut	36.79	22.93	7.98	30.90	2.11	2.10
Maine	26.57	14.85	5.17	20.02	1.52	1.36
Massachusetts	79.79	45.86	15.96	61.81	4.57	4.20
New Hampshire	13.93	8.68	3.02	11.70	0.80	0.79
Rhode Island	12.11	7.55	2.63	10.17	0.69	0.69
Vermont	10.44	6.51	2.26	8.77	0.60	0.60
Total	179.63	106.37	37.01	143.38	10.30	9.74
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	4.88	3.04	1.06	4.10	0.28	0.28
Maryland	28.17	17.55	6.11	23.66	1.62	1.61
New Jersey	68.32	42.57	14.81	57.38	3.92	3.90
New York	223.07	139.01	48.37	187.37	12.79	12.73
Pennsylvania	119.82	74.69	25.98	100.67	6.87	6.84
Total	444.26	276.86	96.32	373.18	25.47	25.35
Midwest						
Illinois	101.83	63.45	22.08	85.53	5.84	5.81
Indiana	46.10	28.73	10.00	38.73	2.64	2.63
Iowa	28.17	20.36	7.08	27.45	1.62	1.86
Michigan	107.77	60.24	20.96	81.21	6.18	5.52
Minnesota	69.65	43.40	15.10	58.50	3.99	3.97
Ohio	90.08	56.13	19.53	75.67	5.16	5.14
Wisconsin	59.19	39.07	13.59	52.66	3.39	3.58
Total	502.79	311.39	108.34	419.74	28.83	28.51
South						
Alabama	15.08	9.40	3.27	12.66	0.86	0.86
Arkansas	11.50	7.17	2.49	9.66	0.66	0.66
District of Columbia	5.71	3.56	1.24	4.80	0.33	0.33
Florida	24.98	14.87	5.17	20.04	1.43	1.36
Georgia	18.86	11.75	4.09	15.84	1.08	1.08
Kentucky	23.99	14.95	5.20	20.15	1.38	1.37
Louisiana	15.41	9.51	3.34	12.85	0.88	0.87
Mississippi	13.42	8.05	2.80	10.86	0.77	0.74
North Carolina	33.24	20.72	7.21	27.92	1.91	1.90
Oklahoma	15.45	8.64	3.00	11.64	0.89	0.79
South Carolina	13.35	7.46	2.60	10.06	0.77	0.68
Tennessee	24.30	15.15	5.27	20.41	1.39	1.39
Texas	39.69	24.73	8.61	33.34	2.28	2.26
Virginia	37.66	21.38	7.44	28.82	2.16	1.96
West Virginia	15.88	9.89	3.44	13.34	0.91	0.91
Total	308.52	187.22	65.17	252.39	17.69	17.14

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1992 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1992 Immediate Program Allocation	Fiscal 1992 Delayed Program Allocation	Fiscal 1992 ¹ Total Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1992 Percent of U.S. Total
West						
Alaska	7.12	6.00	2.09	8.08	0.41	0.55
Arizona	6.14	4.54	1.58	6.12	0.35	0.42
California	80.88	50.40	17.54	67.94	4.64	4.61
Colorado	28.20	17.57	6.11	23.69	1.62	1.61
Hawaii	1.90	1.18	0.41	1.59	0.11	0.11
Idaho	10.74	6.85	2.39	9.24	0.62	0.63
Kansas	14.92	9.35	3.26	12.61	0.86	0.86
Missouri	36.27	25.35	8.82	34.16	2.08	2.32
Montana	10.84	8.04	2.80	10.84	0.62	0.74
Nebraska	13.16	10.06	3.50	13.56	0.75	0.92
Nevada	3.42	2.13	0.74	2.88	0.20	0.20
New Mexico	8.50	5.69	1.98	7.67	0.49	0.52
North Dakota	7.44	8.73	3.04	11.77	0.43	0.80
Oregon	21.86	13.62	4.74	18.36	1.25	1.25
South Dakota	9.79	7.09	2.47	9.56	0.56	0.65
Utah	12.77	8.17	2.84	11.01	0.73	0.75
Washington	31.68	22.40	7.80	30.20	1.82	2.05
Wyoming	3.35	3.27	1.14	4.41	0.19	0.30
Total	308.98	210.45	73.23	283.69	17.71	19.27
Northeast	623.89	383.23	133.33	516.56	35.77	35.08
Midwest	502.79	311.39	108.34	419.74	28.83	28.51
Northeast and Midwest	1,126.68	694.62	241.67	936.30	64.60	63.59
South	308.52	187.22	65.17	252.39	17.69	17.14
West	308.98	210.45	73.23	283.69	17.71	19.27
South and West	617.50	397.67	138.40	536.08	35.40	36.41
U.S. Total	1,744.18	1,092.30	380.08	1,472.37	100.00	100.00

¹LIHEAP allocations for 1992 include Indian tribe allocations, do not include funds allocated to the territories, and assume \$500,000 set aside for training and technical assistance.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, "Table 2: LIEAP: Allocations to States Including Tribal Reserves and Reallocation, in Dollars, by State, Fiscal Year 1981," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1980; and "Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, FY 1992 Gross Allotments," agency data, Washington, D.C., December 10, 1991.

**Maternal and Child Health Services
Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	3.29	4.50	0.94	0.94
Maine	2.56	3.34	0.73	0.69
Massachusetts	8.21	10.96	2.34	2.28
New Hampshire	1.51	1.92	0.43	0.40
Rhode Island	1.14	1.57	0.33	0.33
Vermont	1.31	1.66	0.37	0.35
Total	18.02	23.95	5.14	4.98
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.48	1.90	0.42	0.40
Maryland	8.98	11.48	2.56	2.39
New Jersey	7.94	11.27	2.27	2.34
New York	26.82	37.63	7.66	7.82
Pennsylvania	17.08	23.00	4.88	4.78
Total	62.30	85.28	17.79	17.73
Midwest				
Illinois	14.43	20.28	4.12	4.22
Indiana	8.39	11.14	2.40	2.32
Iowa	4.89	6.36	1.40	1.32
Michigan	12.97	17.73	3.70	3.69
Minnesota	6.68	8.63	1.91	1.79
Ohio	15.25	20.68	4.35	4.30
Wisconsin	7.92	10.23	2.26	2.13
Total	70.53	95.05	20.13	19.76
South				
Alabama	7.88	11.15	2.25	2.32
Arkansas	4.75	6.66	1.36	1.38
District of Columbia	5.76	6.97	1.64	1.45
Florida	10.66	15.56	3.04	3.23
Georgia	10.62	14.86	3.03	3.09
Kentucky	7.89	10.86	2.25	2.26
Louisiana	8.53	12.18	2.44	2.53
Mississippi	6.46	9.31	1.84	1.94
North Carolina	11.42	15.46	3.26	3.22
Oklahoma	4.68	6.41	1.34	1.33
South Carolina	8.08	10.82	2.31	2.25
Tennessee	7.77	10.97	2.22	2.28
Texas	18.58	27.45	5.30	5.71
Virginia	8.72	11.73	2.49	2.44
West Virginia	4.65	6.15	1.33	1.28
Total	126.45	176.54	36.10	36.70

Maternal and Child Health Services
Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.76	0.99	0.22	0.21
Arizona	3.71	5.26	1.06	1.09
California	20.95	31.40	5.98	6.53
Colorado	5.11	6.61	1.46	1.37
Hawaii	1.58	2.10	0.45	0.44
Idaho	2.31	3.00	0.66	0.62
Kansas	3.28	4.35	0.94	0.90
Missouri	8.62	11.45	2.46	2.38
Montana	1.70	2.20	0.49	0.46
Nebraska	2.96	3.83	0.85	0.80
Nevada	0.90	1.20	0.26	0.25
New Mexico	2.59	3.68	0.74	0.76
North Dakota	1.36	1.78	0.39	0.37
Oregon	4.23	5.55	1.21	1.15
South Dakota	1.63	2.19	0.47	0.46
Utah	4.51	5.66	1.29	1.18
Washington	5.88	7.78	1.68	1.62
Wyoming	0.91	1.14	0.26	0.24
Total	72.99	100.16	20.84	20.82
Northeast	80.32	109.23	22.93	22.71
Midwest	70.53	95.05	20.13	19.76
Northeast and Midwest	150.85	204.28	43.06	42.47
South	126.45	176.54	36.10	36.70
West	72.99	100.16	20.84	20.82
South and West	199.44	276.69	56.94	57.53
U.S. Total¹	350.29	480.97	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, fiscal 1981 computer run, Washington, D.C., 1980; and "FY 1991 Maternal and Child Health Block Grant," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Medicaid: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	215.22	591.81	1.24	1.52
Maine	118.23	281.94	0.68	0.72
Massachusetts	642.87	1,505.57	3.70	3.86
New Hampshire	53.12	114.31	0.31	0.29
Rhode Island	110.41	244.58	0.64	0.63
Vermont	54.84	97.75	0.32	0.25
Total	1,194.69	2,835.97	6.87	7.26
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	31.15	61.65	0.18	0.16
Maryland	262.94	597.45	1.51	1.53
New Jersey	449.70	1,171.53	2.59	3.00
New York	3,235.25	6,080.33	18.61	15.57
Pennsylvania	881.18	1,724.18	5.07	4.42
Total	4,860.22	9,635.15	27.96	24.68
Midwest				
Illinois	818.97	1,198.99	4.71	3.07
Indiana	286.76	927.96	1.65	2.38
Iowa	165.61	399.16	0.95	1.02
Michigan	708.03	1,426.01	4.07	3.65
Minnesota	403.98	757.28	2.32	1.94
Ohio	560.54	1,927.68	3.22	4.94
Wisconsin	567.23	875.40	3.26	2.24
Total	3,511.12	7,512.48	20.20	19.24
South				
Alabama	222.73	583.89	1.28	1.50
Arkansas	228.54	455.43	1.31	1.17
District of Columbia	82.87	210.47	0.48	0.54
Florida	329.08	1,358.86	1.89	3.48
Georgia	399.63	942.55	2.30	2.41
Kentucky	265.87	728.30	1.53	1.87
Louisiana	317.01	1,035.51	1.82	2.65
Mississippi	222.82	498.22	1.28	1.28
North Carolina	362.49	985.00	2.09	2.52
Oklahoma	233.96	494.29	1.35	1.27
South Carolina	211.24	611.46	1.22	1.57
Tennessee	345.07	956.94	1.99	2.45
Texas	713.77	1,888.51	4.11	4.84
Virginia	266.66	517.26	1.53	1.32
West Virginia	102.60	293.20	0.59	0.75
Total	4,304.34	11,559.87	24.76	29.61

Medicaid: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	26.01	79.67	0.15	0.20
Arizona	0.00	354.74	0.00	0.91
California	2,093.95	3,608.69	12.05	9.24
Colorado	130.08	278.58	0.75	0.71
Hawaii	70.94	113.09	0.41	0.29
Idaho	39.74	115.07	0.23	0.29
Kansas	128.65	295.62	0.74	0.76
Missouri	257.33	547.79	1.48	1.40
Montana	49.39	129.50	0.28	0.33
Nebraska	84.58	194.91	0.49	0.50
Nevada	38.55	75.07	0.22	0.19
New Mexico	72.33	211.08	0.42	0.54
North Dakota	40.84	130.33	0.23	0.33
Oregon	124.63	341.72	0.72	0.88
South Dakota	46.65	121.70	0.27	0.31
Utah	73.29	200.96	0.42	0.51
Washington	225.20	658.26	1.30	1.69
Wyoming	9.57	44.09	0.06	0.11
Total	3,511.73	7,500.86	20.20	19.21
Northeast	6,054.91	12,471.12	34.83	31.94
Midwest	3,511.12	7,512.48	20.20	19.24
Northeast and Midwest	9,566.03	19,983.59	55.03	51.18
South	4,304.34	11,559.87	24.76	29.61
West	3,511.73	7,500.86	20.20	19.21
South and West	7,816.07	19,060.73	44.97	48.82
U.S. Total¹	17,382.10	39,044.32	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico, the territories, or \$579.95 million in undistributed funds for fiscal 1981.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Table 2: Federal Government Grants to State and Local Governments by Agency and for Selected Programs by State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1981," *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1981* (Washington D.C., February 1983); and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration, "Medicaid Expenditures: Payments (MAP) and Administration (ADM) Unadjusted Net Expenditures," preliminary fiscal 1990 agency data, Washington D.C., 1991.

Military Construction: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	10,827	45,050	0.27	1.27
Maine	5,359	17,910	0.13	0.50
Massachusetts	23,842	31,405	0.60	0.88
New Hampshire	21,075	4,400	0.53	0.12
Rhode Island	19,720	11,640	0.49	0.33
Vermont	4,001	9,198	0.10	0.26
Total	84,824	119,603	2.13	3.37
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1,410	9,900	0.04	0.28
Maryland	134,871	86,683	3.38	2.44
New Jersey	45,917	47,273	1.15	1.33
New York	290,896	139,730	7.30	3.93
Pennsylvania	38,042	58,586	0.95	1.65
Total	511,136	342,172	12.82	9.63
Midwest				
Illinois	80,107	81,780	2.01	2.30
Indiana	15,454	27,036	0.39	0.76
Iowa	10,020	12,210	0.25	0.34
Michigan	25,087	31,131	0.63	0.88
Minnesota	13,173	31,719	0.33	0.89
Ohio	28,137	51,190	0.71	1.44
Wisconsin	8,270	18,222	0.21	0.51
Total	180,248	253,288	4.52	7.13
South				
Alabama	86,962	61,274	2.18	1.72
Arkansas	20,789	6,794	0.52	0.19
District of Columbia	114,182	13,920	2.86	0.39
Florida	172,713	226,172	4.33	6.36
Georgia	149,039	137,370	3.74	3.87
Kentucky	43,470	40,534	1.09	1.14
Louisiana	19,759	51,531	0.50	1.45
Mississippi	71,404	49,713	1.79	1.40
North Carolina	115,065	135,877	2.89	3.82
Oklahoma	94,483	135,348	2.37	3.81
South Carolina	42,136	55,145	1.06	1.55
Tennessee	103,146	109,251	2.59	3.07
Texas	247,902	261,593	6.22	7.36
Virginia	196,627	158,991	4.93	4.47
West Virginia	19,825	23,437	0.50	0.66
Total	1,497,502	1,466,950	37.57	41.27

Military Construction: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	195,813	119,821	4.91	3.37
Arizona	44,794	41,817	1.12	1.18
California	650,148	513,642	16.31	14.45
Colorado	133,690	46,354	3.35	1.30
Hawaii	103,577	109,872	2.60	3.09
Idaho	5,729	12,497	0.14	0.35
Kansas	32,416	38,228	0.81	1.08
Missouri	72,972	100,814	1.83	2.84
Montana	21,733	32,927	0.55	0.93
Nebraska	3,146	10,505	0.08	0.30
Nevada	21,235	23,942	0.53	0.67
New Mexico	36,683	54,957	0.92	1.55
North Dakota	28,692	5,261	0.72	0.15
Oregon	10,083	10,786	0.25	0.30
South Dakota	10,264	15,194	0.26	0.43
Utah	126,180	23,770	3.17	0.67
Washington	204,774	102,325	5.14	2.88
Wyoming	10,325	109,384	0.26	3.08
Total	1,712,254	1,372,096	42.96	38.61
Northeast	595,960	461,775	14.95	12.99
Midwest	180,248	253,288	4.52	7.13
Northeast and Midwest	776,208	715,063	19.47	20.12
South	1,497,502	1,466,950	37.57	41.27
West	1,712,254	1,372,096	42.96	38.61
South and West	3,209,756	2,839,046	80.53	79.88
U.S. Total¹	3,985,964	3,554,109	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. total does not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on Department of Defense, "Fiscal Year 1991 Military Construction and Family Housing, Summary by State-County," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

NASA Prime Contract Awards by State: Fiscal 1991
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1991 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Return on Dollar
New England			
Connecticut	60,323	0.55	0.26
Maine	951	0.01	0.02
Massachusetts	112,796	1.02	0.32
New Hampshire	12,594	0.11	0.21
Rhode Island	2,893	0.03	0.06
Vermont	793	0.01	0.04
Total	190,350	1.72	0.25
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	3,128	0.03	0.09
Maryland	895,979	8.12	3.57
New Jersey	144,548	1.31	0.28
New York	61,196	0.55	0.06
Pennsylvania	188,386	1.71	0.35
Total	1,293,237	11.72	0.56
Midwest			
Illinois	17,417	0.16	0.03
Indiana	18,399	0.17	0.08
Iowa	10,303	0.09	0.10
Michigan	30,904	0.28	0.07
Minnesota	6,983	0.06	0.04
Ohio	256,745	2.33	0.56
Wisconsin	48,566	0.44	0.25
Total	389,317	3.53	0.18
South			
Alabama	1,132,872	10.27	8.50
Arkansas	343	0.00	0.00
District of Columbia	95,436	0.86	2.56
Florida	1,487,017	13.47	2.62
Georgia	17,756	0.16	0.07
Kentucky	2,926	0.03	0.02
Louisiana	394,068	3.57	2.87
Mississippi	318,588	2.89	4.65
North Carolina	10,663	0.10	0.04
Oklahoma	5,934	0.05	0.05
South Carolina	1,790	0.02	0.02
Tennessee	36,728	0.33	0.20
Texas	1,236,002	11.20	1.84
Virginia	432,317	3.92	1.53
West Virginia	4,213	0.04	0.08
Total	5,176,653	46.91	1.70

NASA Prime Contract Awards by State: Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1991 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Return on Dollar
West			
Alaska	6,725	0.06	0.23
Arizona	32,393	0.29	0.24
California	3,100,916	28.10	2.17
Colorado	265,907	2.41	1.89
Hawaii	7,434	0.07	0.15
Idaho	1,733	0.02	0.06
Kansas	3,754	0.03	0.04
Missouri	16,620	0.15	0.08
Montana	663	0.01	0.03
Nebraska	836	0.01	0.01
Nevada	1,186	0.01	0.02
New Mexico	57,120	0.52	1.20
North Dakota	181	0.00	0.01
Oregon	5,986	0.05	0.05
South Dakota	694	0.01	0.03
Utah	444,878	4.03	8.81
Washington	39,219	0.36	0.19
Wyoming	186	0.00	0.01
Total	3,986,431	36.12	1.45
Northeast	1,483,587	13.44	0.48
Midwest	389,317	3.53	0.18
Northeast and Midwest	1,872,904	16.97	0.36
South	5,176,653	46.91	1.70
West	3,986,431	36.12	1.45
South and West	9,163,084	83.03	1.58
U.S. Total	11,035,988	100.00	1.00

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on National Aeronautics and Space Administration, "U.S. Geographical Distribution of NASA Prime Contract Awards, Fiscal Year 1991," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

U.S. Population by State and Region: 1980 and 1990
(in thousands)

State or Region	1980 Population	1990 Population	1980 Percent of U.S. Total	1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	3,108	3,287	1.37	1.32
Maine	1,125	1,228	0.50	0.49
Massachusetts	5,737	6,016	2.53	2.42
New Hampshire	921	1,109	0.41	0.45
Rhode Island	947	1,003	0.42	0.40
Vermont	511	563	0.23	0.23
Total	12,349	13,206	5.45	5.31
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	594	666	0.26	0.27
Maryland	4,217	4,781	1.86	1.92
New Jersey	7,365	7,730	3.25	3.11
New York	17,558	17,990	7.75	7.23
Pennsylvania	11,864	11,882	5.24	4.78
Total	41,598	43,049	18.36	17.31
Midwest				
Illinois	11,427	11,431	5.04	4.60
Indiana	5,490	5,544	2.42	2.23
Iowa	2,914	2,777	1.29	1.12
Michigan	9,262	9,295	4.09	3.74
Minnesota	4,076	4,375	1.80	1.76
Ohio	10,798	10,847	4.77	4.36
Wisconsin	4,706	4,892	2.08	1.97
Total	48,673	49,161	21.48	19.77
South				
Alabama	3,894	4,041	1.72	1.62
Arkansas	2,286	2,351	1.01	0.95
District of Columbia	638	607	0.28	0.24
Florida	9,746	12,938	4.30	5.20
Georgia	5,463	6,478	2.41	2.60
Kentucky	3,661	3,685	1.62	1.48
Louisiana	4,206	4,220	1.86	1.70
Mississippi	2,521	2,573	1.11	1.03
North Carolina	5,882	6,629	2.60	2.67
Oklahoma	3,025	3,146	1.34	1.26
South Carolina	3,122	3,487	1.38	1.40
Tennessee	4,591	4,877	2.03	1.96
Texas	14,229	16,987	6.28	6.83
Virginia	5,347	6,187	2.36	2.49
West Virginia	1,950	1,793	0.86	0.72
Total	70,561	79,999	31.15	32.17

U.S. Population by State and Region: 1980 and 1990 (continued)
(in thousands)

State or Region	1980 Population	1990 Population	1980 Percent of U.S. Total	1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	402	550	0.18	0.22
Arizona	2,718	3,665	1.20	1.47
California	23,668	29,760	10.45	11.97
Colorado	2,890	3,294	1.28	1.32
Hawaii	965	1,108	0.43	0.45
Idaho	944	1,007	0.42	0.40
Kansas	2,364	2,478	1.04	1.00
Missouri	4,917	5,117	2.17	2.06
Montana	787	799	0.35	0.32
Nebraska	1,570	1,578	0.69	0.63
Nevada	800	1,202	0.35	0.48
New Mexico	1,303	1,515	0.58	0.61
North Dakota	653	639	0.29	0.26
Oregon	2,633	2,842	1.16	1.14
South Dakota	691	696	0.31	0.28
Utah	1,461	1,723	0.64	0.69
Washington	4,132	4,867	1.82	1.96
Wyoming	470	454	0.21	0.18
Total	53,368	63,294	23.56	25.45
Northeast	53,947	56,255	23.81	22.62
Midwest	48,673	49,161	21.48	19.77
Northeast and Midwest	102,620	105,416	45.30	42.39
South	70,561	79,999	31.15	32.17
West	53,368	63,294	23.56	25.45
South and West	123,929	143,293	54.70	57.61
U.S. Total¹	226,549	248,709	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population* (Washington, D.C., 1980), Table 1; and Bureau of the Census, "Census Bureau Completes Distribution of 1990 Census Information from Summary Tape File 1A" (press release), Washington, D.C., June 11, 1991.

Rehabilitation Services, Basic Support: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	7.88	13.45	0.95	0.84
Maine	5.46	9.31	0.66	0.58
Massachusetts	20.13	33.32	2.43	2.09
New Hampshire	3.63	6.58	0.44	0.41
Rhode Island	3.61	5.63	0.44	0.35
Vermont	3.00	5.62	0.36	0.35
Total	43.70	73.90	5.27	4.63
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	3.00	5.50	0.36	0.34
Maryland	12.73	24.52	1.54	1.54
New Jersey	20.42	34.25	2.46	2.15
New York	5.31	98.52	0.64	6.18
Pennsylvania	44.06	82.24	5.32	5.16
Total	134.82	245.02	16.27	15.37
Midwest				
Illinois	30.71	65.45	3.71	4.11
Indiana	21.03	34.19	2.54	2.14
Iowa	10.09	19.17	1.22	1.20
Michigan	29.85	55.65	3.60	3.49
Minnesota	14.74	28.49	1.78	1.79
Ohio	40.38	68.90	4.87	4.32
Wisconsin	18.52	34.90	2.24	2.19
Total	165.32	306.74	19.95	19.24
South				
Alabama	22.27	38.26	2.69	2.40
Arkansas	12.44	22.80	1.50	1.43
District of Columbia	8.00	9.19	0.97	0.58
Florida	32.47	73.64	3.92	4.62
Georgia	23.32	45.82	2.81	2.87
Kentucky	17.45	33.63	2.11	2.11
Louisiana	19.85	38.03	2.40	2.38
Mississippi	14.64	27.98	1.77	1.76
North Carolina	26.89	54.03	3.25	3.39
Oklahoma	12.70	25.41	1.53	1.59
South Carolina	15.25	31.40	1.84	1.97
Tennessee	21.22	40.40	2.56	2.53
Texas	51.72	115.33	6.24	7.23
Virginia	19.37	36.35	2.34	2.28
West Virginia	12.33	18.21	1.49	1.14
Total	309.92	610.48	37.41	38.29

Rehabilitation Services, Basic Support: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	3.00	5.51	0.36	0.35
Arizona	9.49	21.64	1.15	1.36
California	63.59	133.81	7.68	8.39
Colorado	9.24	18.90	1.12	1.19
Hawaii	3.00	6.17	0.36	0.39
Idaho	3.73	8.28	0.45	0.52
Kansas	8.01	15.74	0.97	0.99
Missouri	20.06	36.05	2.42	2.26
Montana	3.21	6.44	0.39	0.40
Nebraska	5.61	10.29	0.68	0.65
Nevada	3.00	5.71	0.36	0.36
New Mexico	6.20	12.43	0.75	0.78
North Dakota	3.00	5.43	0.36	0.34
Oregon	9.01	18.87	1.09	1.18
South Dakota	3.11	5.93	0.37	0.37
Utah	6.16	13.90	0.74	0.87
Washington	12.31	27.98	1.49	1.75
Wyoming	3.00	5.18	0.36	0.32
Total	174.72	358.27	21.09	22.47
Northeast	178.52	318.92	21.55	20.00
Midwest	165.32	306.74	19.95	19.24
Northeast and Midwest	343.84	625.67	41.50	39.24
South	309.92	610.48	37.41	38.29
West	174.72	358.27	21.09	22.47
South and West	484.64	968.75	58.50	60.76
U.S. Total¹	828.48	1,594.41	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, "State Grants, FY 1981" agency data, Washington, D.C., September 1981; and "Fiscal Year 1991 Federal Grant Section 110," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

**Federal Commitments for Section 108
Guaranteed Loan Projects: Fiscal 1978 - Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Commitments	Fiscal 1991 Program Commitments	Total Commitments 1978 to 1991	Percent of U.S. Total	Total Projects 1978 to 1991
New England					
Connecticut	0.00	5.00	7.00	0.56	5
Maine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Massachusetts	0.48	0.00	50.93	4.06	23
New Hampshire	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.02	1
Rhode Island	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.30	4
Vermont	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	0.48	5.25	61.98	4.94	33
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.08	2
Maryland	0.00	6.75	43.15	3.44	11
New Jersey	3.50	5.00	45.95	3.66	12
New York	8.50	4.00	128.40	10.23	57
Pennsylvania	3.03	13.22	90.25	7.19	46
Total	15.03	28.97	308.75	24.60	128
Midwest					
Illinois	0.00	0.00	25.30	2.02	8
Indiana	0.00	0.00	44.90	3.58	19
Iowa	1.61	1.00	5.81	0.46	8
Michigan	5.45	1.25	232.04	18.49	27
Minnesota	0.00	0.00	7.80	0.62	1
Ohio	12.58	0.35	45.84	3.65	29
Wisconsin	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.16	5
Total	19.64	2.60	363.69	28.97	97
South					
Alabama	1.00	2.00	6.34	0.51	6
Arkansas	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.14	1
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.32	1
Florida	11.65	3.20	56.65	4.51	22
Georgia	0.00	0.00	16.65	1.33	11
Kentucky	0.00	0.00	24.60	1.96	10
Louisiana	30.97	5.60	54.52	4.34	9
Mississippi	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.32	3
North Carolina	0.00	0.00	6.82	0.54	4
Oklahoma	0.00	0.00	17.90	1.43	3
South Carolina	0.00	0.00	3.60	0.29	5
Tennessee	2.50	0.00	9.28	0.74	3
Texas	1.75	0.00	13.80	1.10	15
Virginia	5.69	5.59	35.71	2.84	13
West Virginia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	53.56	18.19	255.67	20.37	106

**Federal Commitments for Section 108 Guaranteed
Loan Projects: Fiscal 1978 - Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Commitments	Fiscal 1991 Program Commitments	Total Commitments 1978 to 1991	Percent of U.S. Total	Total Projects 1978 to 1991
West					
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Arizona	1.20	0.00	22.10	1.76	5
California	4.17	2.40	134.47	10.71	67
Colorado	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.14	2
Hawaii	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Kansas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Missouri	3.00	0.00	50.36	4.01	19
Montana	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.03	1
Nebraska	0.00	0.68	4.38	0.35	7
Nevada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
New Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
North Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Oregon	0.00	13.75	18.15	1.45	2
South Dakota	0.00	0.00	2.90	0.23	4
Utah	0.00	0.53	11.21	0.89	7
Washington	1.76	5.55	19.35	1.54	11
Wyoming	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	10.53	22.91	265.12	21.12	125
Northeast	15.51	34.22	370.73	29.54	161
Midwest	19.64	2.60	363.69	28.97	97
Northeast and Midwest	35.15	36.82	734.42	58.51	258
South	53.56	18.19	255.67	20.37	106
West	10.53	22.91	265.12	21.12	125
South and West	64.09	41.10	520.79	41.49	231
U.S. Totals¹	99.24	77.92	1,255.21	100.00	489

¹U.S. total does not include funds for Puerto Rico

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, "Section 108 Loan Guarantee Commitments," unpublished data, Washington, D.C., September 30, 1987, June 12, 1990, June 21, 1990, and November 21, 1991.

SBA Guaranteed Loan Activity: Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Section 7(a) Number of Guarantees	Section 7(a) Guarantee Amount	Section 504 Number of Guaranteed Debentures	Section 504 Guaranteed Debenture Amount	Section 502 Number of Projects	Section 502 Amount
New England						
Connecticut	73	17.68	3	1.26	0	0.00
Maine	143	23.86	13	4.31	0	0.00
Massachusetts	249	32.96	42	14.21	0	0.00
New Hampshire	164	25.32	33	8.82	0	0.00
Rhode Island	46	8.39	3	0.88	1	0.13
Vermont	234	29.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	909	137.32	94	29.48	1	0.13
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	40	5.27	2	0.93	0	0.00
Maryland	138	20.46	16	7.24	1	0.85
New Jersey	235	49.08	3	1.11	0	0.00
New York	1,011	161.56	54	16.25	0	0.00
Pennsylvania	385	59.15	10	3.24	0	0.00
Total	1,809	295.52	85	28.77	1	0.85
Midwest						
Illinois	527	102.27	20	7.64	0	0.00
Indiana	228	36.37	52	14.32	0	0.00
Iowa	511	55.21	22	5.27	0	0.00
Michigan	229	49.40	35	11.74	0	0.00
Minnesota	299	59.64	65	15.54	0	0.00
Ohio	398	65.85	99	20.76	1	0.08
Wisconsin	461	96.40	62	23.23	4	2.92
Total	2,653	465.13	355	98.49	5	3.00
South						
Alabama	266	52.12	72	17.79	0	0.00
Arkansas	103	22.69	10	3.92	3	0.76
District of Columbia	17	3.96	0	0.00	0	0.00
Florida ¹	389	81.08	35	12.27	0	0.00
Georgia	437	121.21	52	15.40	13	7.62
Kentucky	228	40.80	15	4.87	0	0.00
Louisiana	122	22.90	19	5.33	0	0.00
Mississippi	129	17.10	14	5.70	0	0.00
North Carolina	199	33.41	40	11.76	0	0.00
Oklahoma	208	39.33	8	2.79	0	0.00
South Carolina	120	27.19	2	0.91	0	0.00
Tennessee	237	54.72	10	2.55	0	0.00
Texas	1,468	286.83	35	9.39	0	0.00
Virginia	149	31.80	23	6.43	0	0.00
West Virginia	87	15.02	3	1.31	0	0.00
Total	4,159	850.16	338	100.41	16	8.38

SBA Guaranteed Loan Activity: Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Section 7(a) Number of Guarantees	Section 7(a) Guarantee Amount	Section 504 Number of Guaranteed Debentures	Section 504 Guaranteed Debenture Amount	Section 502 Number of Projects	Section 502 Amount
West						
Alaska	74	13.64	0	0.00	0	0.00
Arizona	234	53.62	16	4.53	1	0.43
California	3,298	873.67	176	71.11	12	5.30
Colorado	372	71.33	41	9.80	1	0.29
Hawaii	57	5.53	3	1.43	0	0.00
Idaho	239	31.19	43	8.63	0	0.00
Kansas	407	56.27	16	3.97	0	0.00
Missouri	513	72.39	63	14.13	0	0.00
Montana	363	47.39	4	1.40	0	0.00
Nebraska	188	21.59	5	1.33	0	0.00
Nevada	139	21.71	63	18.82	0	0.00
New Mexico	171	27.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
North Dakota	196	28.34	9	2.43	0	0.00
Oregon	221	33.94	23	7.61	0	0.00
South Dakota	235	27.43	5	1.88	0	0.00
Utah	228	37.07	82	20.63	0	0.00
Washington	558	97.51	62	19.75	0	0.00
Wyoming	92	12.62	3	1.67	0	0.00
Total	7,585	1,533.15	614	189.11	14	6.02
Northeast	2,718	432.85	179	58.25	2	0.98
Midwest	2,653	465.13	355	98.49	5	3.00
Northeast and Midwest	5,371	897.98	534	156.74	7	3.97
South	4,159	850.16	338	100.41	16	8.38
West	7,585	1,533.15	614	189.11	14	6.02
South and West	11,744	2,383.31	952	289.52	30	14.41
U.S. Total²	17,115	3,281.28	1,486	446.26	37	18.38

¹Fiscal 1991 data for Florida were not available; therefore, figures used here are for fiscal 1990.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Small Business Administration, "Program Activity by State," unpublished preliminary data, Washington, D.C., January 22, 1992.

Small Business Development Centers
Agreement Awards: Fiscal 1990 and Fiscal 1991
(in dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	733,055	843,013	1.51	1.54
Maine	318,500	368,500	0.66	0.68
Massachusetts	1,424,246	1,206,476	2.94	2.21
New Hampshire	260,000	310,000	0.54	0.57
Rhode Island	266,500	316,500	0.55	0.58
Vermont	200,000	256,303	0.41	0.47
Total	3,202,301	3,300,792	6.61	6.05
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	200,000	252,811	0.41	0.46
Maryland	674,265	1,067,427	1.39	1.96
New Jersey	1,034,545	1,189,727	2.14	2.18
New York	2,958,549	3,527,331	6.11	6.46
Pennsylvania	3,353,999	3,403,999	6.93	6.24
Total	8,221,358	9,441,295	16.98	17.30
Midwest				
Illinois	2,833,562	3,280,500	5.85	6.01
Indiana	959,560	1,235,345	1.98	2.26
Iowa	825,500	0.00	1.70	0.00
Michigan	2,619,000	2,731,331	5.41	5.00
Minnesota	1,150,000	1,200,000	2.37	2.20
Ohio	1,550,993	1,833,642	3.20	3.36
Wisconsin	1,326,000	1,376,000	2.74	2.52
Total	11,264,615	11,656,818	23.26	21.36
South				
Alabama	1,098,500	1,148,500	2.27	2.10
Arkansas	643,500	693,500	1.33	1.27
District of Columbia	815,710	865,710	1.68	1.59
Florida	2,756,000	2,805,990	5.69	5.14
Georgia	1,540,500	1,590,500	3.18	2.91
Kentucky	1,033,500	1,173,309	2.13	2.15
Louisiana	1,189,500	1,272,423	2.46	2.33
Mississippi	715,000	765,000	1.48	1.40
North Carolina	923,950	1,112,543	1.91	2.04
Oklahoma	809,202	851,500	1.67	1.56
South Carolina	884,000	934,000	1.83	1.71
Tennessee	1,152,509	1,349,992	2.38	2.47
Texas	3,189,751	3,758,499	6.59	6.89
Virginia	300,000	425,000	0.62	0.78
West Virginia	552,000	602,000	1.14	1.10
Total	17,603,622	19,348,466	36.35	35.45

Small Business Development Centers
Agreement Awards: Fiscal 1990 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	200,000	200,000	0.41	0.37
Arizona	534,276	659,773	1.10	1.21
California	0	1,999,893	0.00	3.66
Colorado	596,594	736,031	1.23	1.35
Hawaii	253,800	323,000	0.52	0.59
Idaho	266,500	316,500	0.55	0.58
Kansas	669,500	719,500	1.38	1.32
Missouri	1,391,000	1,464,675	2.87	2.68
Montana	221,000	270,977	0.46	0.50
Nebraska	442,000	492,000	0.91	0.90
Nevada	227,500	277,500	0.47	0.51
New Mexico	357,720	420,500	0.74	0.77
North Dakota	250,488	232,000	0.52	0.43
Oregon	741,000	791,000	1.53	1.45
South Dakota	200,000	245,000	0.41	0.45
Utah	409,500	459,500	0.85	0.84
Washington	1,170,000	1,220,000	2.42	2.24
Wyoming	200,000	0.00	0.41	0.00
Total	8,130,878	10,827,849	16.79	19.84
Northeast	11,423,659	12,742,087	23.59	23.35
Midwest	11,264,615	11,656,818	23.26	21.36
Northeast and Midwest	22,688,274	24,398,905	46.85	44.71
South	17,603,622	19,348,466	36.35	35.45
West	8,130,878	10,827,849	16.79	19.84
South and West	25,734,500	30,176,315	53.15	55.29
U.S. Total²	48,422,774	54,575,220	100.00	100.00

¹Iowa and Wyoming were not funded during fiscal 1991 but will be funded in fiscal 1992. During fiscal 1991 they operated using funds carried over from fiscal 1990.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on Small Business Administration, agency data, Washington, D.C., January and October, 1991.

Social Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	36.03	36.62	1.45	1.32
Maine	13.07	13.66	0.52	0.49
Massachusetts	69.75	66.72	2.80	2.40
New Hampshire	9.99	12.29	0.40	0.44
Rhode Island	11.97	11.25	0.48	0.40
Vermont	5.76	6.31	0.23	0.23
Total	146.57	146.84	5.89	5.27
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	5.88	7.48	0.24	0.27
Maryland	54.35	52.35	2.18	1.88
New Jersey	90.11	87.46	3.62	3.14
New York	162.81	202.86	6.54	7.29
Pennsylvania	118.65	135.95	4.77	4.88
Total	431.80	486.09	17.34	17.46
Midwest				
Illinois	95.56	131.57	3.84	4.73
Indiana	53.61	62.93	2.15	2.26
Iowa	32.23	32.10	1.29	1.15
Michigan	121.06	104.66	4.86	3.76
Minnesota	53.59	48.79	2.15	1.75
Ohio	122.16	122.96	4.91	4.42
Wisconsin	44.79	54.99	1.80	1.98
Total	523.00	558.00	21.01	20.04
South				
Alabama	47.87	46.48	1.92	1.67
Arkansas	22.43	27.13	0.90	0.97
District of Columbia	8.56	6.99	0.34	0.25
Florida	97.64	139.72	3.92	5.02
Georgia	65.00	71.84	2.61	2.58
Kentucky	39.15	42.21	1.57	1.52
Louisiana	48.68	49.93	1.96	1.79
Mississippi	23.99	29.68	0.96	1.07
North Carolina	59.20	73.48	2.38	2.64
Oklahoma	30.93	36.72	1.24	1.32
South Carolina	31.40	39.29	1.26	1.41
Tennessee	47.01	55.45	1.89	1.99
Texas	160.89	190.72	6.46	6.85
Virginia	54.70	68.13	2.20	2.45
West Virginia	22.40	21.26	0.90	0.76
Total	759.85	899.01	30.52	32.29

Social Services Block Grant: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	3.45	5.94	0.14	0.21
Arizona	31.08	39.50	1.25	1.42
California	250.36	320.72	10.06	11.52
Colorado	35.14	37.39	1.41	1.34
Hawaii	9.58	12.44	0.38	0.45
Idaho	9.31	11.36	0.37	0.41
Kansas	22.65	28.27	0.91	1.02
Missouri	51.25	58.23	2.06	2.09
Montana	9.76	9.12	0.39	0.33
Nebraska	15.56	18.15	0.62	0.65
Nevada	8.48	11.94	0.34	0.43
New Mexico	13.01	17.07	0.52	0.61
North Dakota	8.57	7.56	0.34	0.27
Oregon	30.78	31.34	1.24	1.13
South Dakota	7.87	8.08	0.32	0.29
Utah	19.32	19.14	0.78	0.69
Washington	97.36	52.65	3.91	1.89
Wyoming	4.93	5.43	0.20	0.19
Total	628.46	694.31	25.24	24.94
Northeast	578.37	632.94	23.23	22.73
Midwest	523.00	558.00	21.01	20.04
Northeast and Midwest	1,101.37	1,190.93	44.24	42.77
South	759.85	899.01	30.52	32.29
West	628.46	694.31	25.24	24.94
South and West	1,388.31	1,593.32	55.76	57.23
U.S. Total¹	2,489.68	2,784.25	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Table 2: Federal Government Grants to State and Local Governments by Agency and for Selected Programs by State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1983," *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1987* (Washington, D.C., March 1984), p. 9; and "Fiscal Year 1991 Federal Allotments to States for Title XX--Block Grants to States for Social Services, *Federal Register*, vol. 55 no. 26, February 7, 1990, p. 4240.

Estimated Total Federal Tax Burden by State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal 1981 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1990 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	10,236	20,728	1.76	2.07
Maine	2,152	4,221	0.37	0.42
Massachusetts	15,180	30,446	2.61	3.05
New Hampshire	2,326	5,278	0.40	0.53
Rhode Island	2,385	4,307	0.41	0.43
Vermont	1,047	2,109	0.18	0.21
Total	33,326	67,089	5.73	6.71
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1,687	3,276	0.29	0.33
Maryland	12,097	22,893	2.08	2.29
New Jersey	22,566	46,055	3.88	4.61
New York	47,749	88,884	8.21	8.89
Pennsylvania	30,243	48,353	5.20	4.84
Total	114,342	209,461	19.66	20.96
Midwest				
Illinois	34,779	52,589	5.98	5.26
Indiana	14,133	19,457	2.43	1.95
Iowa	7,386	9,586	1.27	0.96
Michigan	26,521	37,674	4.56	3.77
Minnesota	10,469	17,545	1.80	1.76
Ohio	28,556	40,814	4.91	4.08
Wisconsin	11,806	18,145	2.03	1.82
Total	133,650	195,810	22.98	19.59
South				
Alabama	7,444	11,877	1.28	1.19
Arkansas	4,129	6,568	0.71	0.66
District of Columbia	2,152	3,207	0.37	0.32
Florida	22,973	52,191	3.95	5.22
Georgia	11,167	22,744	1.92	2.28
Kentucky	7,503	10,779	1.29	1.08
Louisiana	9,306	12,057	1.60	1.21
Mississippi	4,129	6,020	0.71	0.60
North Carolina	11,632	21,914	2.00	2.19
Oklahoma	7,270	9,836	1.25	0.98
South Carolina	5,758	10,025	0.99	1.00
Tennessee	9,538	16,167	1.64	1.62
Texas	36,350	60,804	6.25	6.08
Virginia	13,493	25,614	2.32	2.56
West Virginia	3,955	4,752	0.68	0.48
Total	156,799	274,555	26.96	27.47

**Estimated Total Federal Tax Burden by
State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal 1981 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1990 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1,512	2,841	0.26	0.28
Arizona	6,107	12,079	1.05	1.21
California	68,570	132,189	11.79	13.23
Colorado	7,619	12,684	1.31	1.27
Hawaii	2,559	4,600	0.44	0.46
Idaho	1,919	2,883	0.33	0.29
Kansas	6,456	9,234	1.11	0.92
Missouri	12,155	18,671	2.09	1.87
Montana	1,803	2,425	0.31	0.24
Nebraska	3,955	5,529	0.68	0.55
Nevada	2,326	5,232	0.40	0.52
New Mexico	2,733	4,282	0.47	0.43
North Dakota	1,512	1,981	0.26	0.20
Oregon	6,805	10,131	1.17	1.01
South Dakota	1,396	2,065	0.24	0.21
Utah	2,850	4,597	0.49	0.46
Washington	11,806	19,516	2.03	1.95
Wyoming	1,396	1,601	0.24	0.16
Total	143,479	252,540	24.67	25.27
Northeast	147,668	276,550	25.39	27.67
Midwest	133,650	195,810	22.98	19.59
Northeast and Midwest	281,318	472,360	48.37	47.26
South	156,799	274,555	26.96	27.47
West	143,479	252,540	24.67	25.27
South and West	300,278	527,095	51.63	52.74
U.S. Total	581,596	999,455	100.00	100.00

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on Tax Foundation, "Memorandum on the Allocation of the Federal Tax Burden and Federal Grants-in-Aid by State, Fiscal Year 1988" (Washington, D.C., March 1989); Paul G. Merski, *Special Report: Federal Tax Burden by State* (Washington, D.C.: Tax Foundation, May 1990); and Paul G. Merski and Gregory S. Leong, *Special Report: Federal Tax Burden by State, 1991* (Washington, D.C.: Tax Foundation, March 1991).

Trade Adjustment Assistance Benefit
Payments to Workers: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Trade Readjustment Allowances	Fiscal 1990 Trade Readjustment Allowances	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	3.26	2.83	2.60	3.06
Maine	0.99	1.05	0.79	1.13
Massachusetts	2.60	0.95	2.08	1.03
New Hampshire	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Rhode Island	0.84	0.51	0.67	0.55
Vermont	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.01
Total	7.76	5.36	6.19	5.79
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	0.44	0.05	0.35	0.06
New Jersey	4.02	5.36	3.21	5.79
New York	5.52	6.40	4.40	6.91
Pennsylvania	21.35	16.54	17.04	17.87
Total	31.33	28.35	24.99	30.62
Midwest				
Illinois	4.11	3.52	3.28	3.81
Indiana	1.18	0.46	0.94	0.50
Iowa	0.99	0.27	0.79	0.29
Michigan	30.06	9.38	23.98	10.13
Minnesota	0.45	0.80	0.36	0.86
Ohio	9.04	5.60	7.22	6.05
Wisconsin	1.32	3.23	1.05	3.49
Total	47.16	23.26	37.63	25.12
South				
Alabama	0.36	1.73	0.28	1.87
Arkansas	3.09	0.46	2.46	0.50
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	0.46	0.54	0.37	0.58
Georgia	0.17	1.59	0.13	1.72
Kentucky	1.17	1.02	0.93	1.10
Louisiana	2.18	2.08	1.74	2.25
Mississippi	0.65	0.56	0.52	0.61
North Carolina	0.88	0.32	0.70	0.35
Oklahoma	3.39	1.80	2.70	1.94
South Carolina	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.17
Tennessee	2.96	3.03	2.36	3.27
Texas	7.79	8.87	6.22	9.58
Virginia	1.46	1.82	1.17	1.96
West Virginia	3.13	0.60	2.50	0.64
Total	27.86	24.59	22.22	26.56

Trade Adjustment Assistance Benefit
Payments to Workers: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Trade Readjustment Allowances	Fiscal 1990 Trade Readjustment Allowances	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.32	0.10	0.26	0.11
Arizona	0.58	1.27	0.46	1.37
California	0.60	0.23	0.48	0.25
Colorado	1.20	1.27	0.96	1.37
Hawaii	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Idaho	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03
Kansas	0.58	0.37	0.47	0.40
Missouri	4.34	4.38	3.47	4.73
Montana	0.34	0.07	0.27	0.07
Nebraska	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Nevada ¹	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
New Mexico	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.21
North Dakota	1.15	0.31	0.92	0.33
Oregon	0.47	0.73	0.37	0.79
South Dakota	0.09	0.59	0.07	0.64
Utah	0.52	0.60	0.42	0.64
Washington	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.48
Wyoming	0.34	0.42	0.27	0.45
Total	11.23	11.02	8.96	11.91
Northeast	39.09	33.71	31.19	36.41
Midwest	47.16	23.26	37.63	25.12
Northeast and Midwest	86.25	56.97	68.81	61.54
South	27.86	24.59	22.22	26.56
West	11.23	11.02	8.96	11.91
South and West	39.09	35.61	31.19	38.46
U.S. Total²	125.34	92.58	100.00	100.00

¹Figures are rounded to the nearest \$10,000; in fiscal 1989 Nevada received \$3,300.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Unemployment Insurance, "FY To-Date Report of Determination and Readjustment Allowance Activities Under the Trade Act," Table C, Fiscal Year 1989, and Table C Fiscal Year to Date, Washington, D.C., January 1990 and September 1990.

**Trade Adjustment Assistance Training
Programs: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1991**
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	1,190	636	1.90	0.98
Maine	578	3,053	0.92	4.70
Massachusetts	642	2,522	1.03	3.89
New Hampshire	0	1,368	0.00	2.11
Rhode Island	293	1,427	0.47	2.20
Vermont	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total	2,704	9,006	4.32	13.88
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0	71	0.00	0.11
Maryland	0	484	0.00	0.75
New Jersey	4,271	6,322	6.82	9.74
New York	6,920	9,562	11.06	14.74
Pennsylvania	13,030	7,188	20.82	11.08
Total	24,222	23,626	38.70	36.41
Midwest				
Illinois	0	1,742	0.00	2.68
Indiana	1,771	230	2.83	0.35
Iowa	713	375	1.14	0.58
Michigan	6,702	1,705	10.71	2.63
Minnesota	100	1,104	0.16	1.70
Ohio	2,897	3,996	4.63	6.16
Wisconsin	1,486	1,597	2.37	2.46
Total	13,668	10,749	21.84	16.56
South				
Alabama	0	0	0.00	0.00
Arkansas	269	0	0.43	0.00
District of Columbia	0	0	0.00	0.00
Florida	0	1,020	0.00	1.57
Georgia	0	1,751	0.00	2.70
Kentucky	0	670	0.00	1.03
Louisiana	1,440	63	2.30	0.10
Mississippi	17	103	0.03	0.16
North Carolina	0	1,537	0.00	2.37
Oklahoma	86	1,035	0.14	1.60
South Carolina	0	505	0.00	0.78
Tennessee	0	288	0.00	0.44
Texas	4,745	2,847	7.58	4.39
Virginia	1,476	2,300	2.36	3.54
West Virginia	690	575	1.10	0.89
Total	8,724	12,692	13.94	19.56

**Trade Adjustment Assistance Training
Programs: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	69	0	0.11	0.00
Arizona	403	1,830	0.64	2.82
California	0	669	0.00	1.03
Colorado	1,062	1,335	1.70	2.06
Hawaii	0	0	0.00	0.00
Idaho	0	566	0.00	0.87
Kansas	549	1,150	0.88	1.77
Missouri	7,760	647	12.40	1.00
Montana	171	136	0.27	0.21
Nebraska	35	0	0.06	0.00
Nevada	0	23	0.00	0.04
New Mexico	58	462	0.09	0.71
North Dakota	623	201	1.00	0.31
Oregon	754	1,150	1.20	1.77
South Dakota	740	0	1.18	0.00
Utah	230	646	0.37	1.00
Washington	0	0	0.00	0.00
Wyoming	824	0	1.32	0.00
Total	13,277	8,816	21.21	13.59
Northeast	26,925	32,632	43.02	50.29
Midwest	13,668	10,749	21.84	16.56
Northeast and Midwest	40,594	43,380	64.85	66.85
South	8,724	12,692	13.94	19.56
West	13,277	8,816	21.21	13.59
South and West	22,001	21,508	35.15	33.15
U.S. Total¹	62,594	64,888	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Work-Based Learning, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

**Unemployment Insurance, State
Administration: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)**

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	12.79	34.10	1.86	2.16
Maine	4.00	11.28	0.58	0.72
Massachusetts	17.19	50.88	2.50	3.23
New Hampshire	2.17	7.77	0.32	0.49
Rhode Island	5.40	11.61	0.79	0.74
Vermont	1.79	5.31	0.26	0.34
Total	43.34	120.95	6.31	7.67
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.67	5.51	0.24	0.35
Maryland	9.54	31.60	1.39	2.00
New Jersey	30.82	63.77	4.49	4.04
New York	64.10	129.83	9.34	8.23
Pennsylvania	49.52	83.01	7.21	5.26
Total	155.65	313.73	22.67	19.90
Midwest				
Illinois	35.55	79.02	5.18	5.01
Indiana	11.05	22.83	1.61	1.45
Iowa	6.69	14.26	0.97	0.90
Michigan	41.98	74.55	6.11	4.73
Minnesota	8.98	25.97	1.31	1.65
Ohio	25.99	50.99	3.79	3.23
Wisconsin	13.99	33.08	2.04	2.10
Total	144.23	300.70	21.01	19.07
South				
Alabama	11.39	22.81	1.66	1.45
Arkansas	5.83	13.71	0.85	0.87
District of Columbia	2.68	7.47	0.39	0.47
Florida	16.62	44.35	2.42	2.81
Georgia	12.29	33.64	1.79	2.13
Kentucky	7.51	16.52	1.09	1.05
Louisiana	9.58	20.61	1.40	1.31
Mississippi	5.33	13.64	0.78	0.87
North Carolina	10.55	31.06	1.54	1.97
Oklahoma	5.69	14.66	0.83	0.93
South Carolina	5.98	17.96	0.87	1.14
Tennessee	9.38	21.65	1.37	1.37
Texas	29.31	73.64	4.27	4.67
Virginia	7.89	26.24	1.15	1.66
West Virginia	4.63	9.37	0.67	0.59
Total	144.66	367.32	21.07	23.30

Unemployment Insurance, State Administration:
Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	4.78	13.06	0.70	0.83
Arizona	7.67	19.84	1.12	1.26
California	97.62	234.21	14.22	14.85
Colorado	7.93	22.62	1.15	1.43
Hawaii	3.70	7.55	0.54	0.48
Idaho	4.60	9.51	0.67	0.60
Kansas	4.23	13.33	0.62	0.85
Missouri	15.76	30.64	2.30	1.94
Montana	2.77	5.11	0.40	0.32
Nebraska	4.00	8.50	0.58	0.54
Nevada	3.84	11.30	0.56	0.72
New Mexico	3.35	8.53	0.49	0.54
North Dakota	1.80	5.79	0.26	0.37
Oregon	12.62	24.27	1.84	1.54
South Dakota	1.61	3.62	0.23	0.23
Utah	5.29	12.78	0.77	0.81
Washington	15.56	38.51	2.27	2.44
Wyoming	1.62	4.96	0.24	0.31
Total	198.75	474.11	28.95	30.07
Northeast	198.99	434.68	28.98	27.57
Midwest	144.23	300.70	21.01	19.07
Northeast and Midwest	343.22	735.38	49.99	46.64
South	144.66	367.32	21.07	23.30
West	198.75	474.11	28.95	30.07
South and West	343.41	841.43	50.01	53.36
U.S. Total¹	686.63	1,576.81	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "FY 1981 State Allocation"; and "FY 91 Unemployment Insurance Base Allocation as of September 19, 1991," computer runs, Washington, D.C., May 1980 and September 1991.

**Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance
Formula Grants, Large Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991¹**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation ¹	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	12.75	12.89	0.99	0.82
Maine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Massachusetts	45.21	59.46	3.52	3.80
New Hampshire	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.00
Rhode Island	8.05	10.42	0.63	0.67
Vermont	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	66.13	82.77	5.15	5.29
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	3.75	2.73	0.29	0.17
Maryland	33.81	20.64	2.63	1.32
New Jersey	71.44	18.09	5.56	1.16
New York	253.81	432.61	19.77	27.64
Pennsylvania	87.99	110.76	6.85	7.08
Total	450.80	584.83	35.12	37.37
Midwest				
Illinois	108.45	129.86	8.45	8.30
Indiana	18.85	19.02	1.47	1.22
Iowa	3.56	3.81	0.28	0.24
Michigan	57.97	36.26	4.52	2.32
Minnesota	15.88	14.06	1.24	0.90
Ohio	61.44	52.85	4.79	3.38
Wisconsin	14.14	15.01	1.10	0.96
Total	280.29	270.87	21.83	17.31
South				
Alabama	6.80	4.98	0.53	0.32
Arkansas	1.85	1.86	0.14	0.12
District of Columbia	15.52	53.28	1.21	3.40
Florida	37.46	57.49	2.92	3.67
Georgia	13.34	24.65	1.04	1.58
Kentucky	8.54	6.94	0.67	0.44
Louisiana	17.68	15.53	1.38	0.99
Mississippi	0.08	1.31	0.01	0.08
North Carolina	2.44	5.39	0.19	0.34
Oklahoma	7.30	5.95	0.57	0.38
South Carolina	3.91	4.79	0.30	0.31
Tennessee	11.05	12.27	0.86	0.78
Texas	49.26	64.07	3.84	4.09
Virginia	19.19	11.50	1.49	0.73
West Virginia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	194.42	270.01	15.14	17.25

Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance
Formula Grants, Large Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991¹ (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation ¹	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arizona	10.41	13.49	0.81	0.86
California	193.27	227.17	15.05	14.52
Colorado	13.13	15.24	1.02	0.97
Hawaii	4.58	12.91	0.36	0.82
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kansas	6.06	3.59	0.47	0.23
Missouri	25.62	19.04	2.00	1.22
Montana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nebraska	4.24	4.01	0.33	0.26
Nevada	1.85	2.60	0.14	0.17
New Mexico	2.79	2.95	0.22	0.19
North Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oregon	7.82	13.05	0.61	0.83
South Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utah	4.16	8.62	0.32	0.55
Washington	18.20	33.73	1.42	2.16
Wyoming	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	292.13	356.40	22.76	22.77
Northeast	516.93	667.60	40.27	42.66
Midwest	280.29	270.87	21.83	17.31
Northeast and Midwest	797.22	938.47	62.10	59.97
South	194.42	270.01	15.14	17.25
West	292.13	356.40	22.76	22.77
South and West	486.55	626.41	37.90	40.03
U.S. Total²	1,283.77	1,564.88	100.00	100.00

¹In fiscal 1981, UMTA supplied figures for metropolitan areas by state; in fiscal 1991 it gave one total per city even if it spanned two or more states. Staff had to estimate fiscal 1991 state allocations using the same percentage share as those cities received in fiscal 1981. Staff calculated state totals by adding the estimated figures for all cities within a state for both years.

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, "Fiscal Year 1981 UMTA Section 5 Formula Apportionments, Amounts Apportioned to Urbanized Areas over 200,000 Population," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 20, 1980, pp. 1-3; and "Fiscal Year 1991 UMTA Section 9 Formula Apportionments," *Federal Register*, vol. 55, no. 226, November 23, 1990, pp. 48981-48983.

**Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance
Formula Grants, Small Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	9.18	11.65	5.92	7.54
Maine	1.25	1.25	0.81	0.81
Massachusetts	7.23	5.49	4.66	3.55
New Hampshire	1.27	1.59	0.82	1.03
Rhode Island	1.03	0.43	0.66	0.28
Vermont	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.27
Total	19.96	20.83	12.87	13.47
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.71
New Jersey	2.03	1.25	1.31	0.81
New York	4.66	3.97	3.00	2.57
Pennsylvania	8.62	7.69	5.56	4.98
Total	15.31	14.01	9.87	9.06
Midwest				
Illinois	6.57	7.96	4.24	5.15
Indiana	4.51	4.90	2.91	3.17
Iowa	3.16	2.74	2.04	1.77
Michigan	7.39	4.88	4.76	3.16
Minnesota	2.12	1.66	1.37	1.07
Ohio	5.46	3.86	3.52	2.50
Wisconsin	5.84	6.38	3.77	4.13
Total	35.05	32.38	22.60	20.94
South				
Alabama	4.24	4.19	2.73	2.71
Arkansas	1.24	1.24	0.80	0.80
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09
Florida	7.18	5.79	4.63	1.61
Georgia	4.27	3.23	2.75	1.88
Kentucky	2.81	2.49	1.81	1.61
Louisiana	2.88	2.91	1.86	1.88
Mississippi	2.60	1.57	1.68	1.02
North Carolina	8.73	6.80	5.63	4.40
Oklahoma	0.79	0.84	0.51	0.54
South Carolina	2.03	1.35	1.31	0.87
Tennessee	2.34	1.46	1.51	0.95
Texas	13.46	13.46	8.68	8.71
Virginia	2.73	3.05	1.76	1.97
West Virginia	3.62	2.81	2.33	1.82
Total	58.92	51.18	37.99	33.10

**Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance
Formula Grants, Small Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.88	0.85	0.57	0.55
Arizona	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.24
California	9.30	13.50	6.00	8.73
Colorado	1.79	2.77	1.15	1.79
Hawaii	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.78
Idaho	0.77	1.20	0.50	0.76
Kansas	1.14	1.18	0.74	0.76
Missouri	2.01	1.94	1.30	1.25
Montana	1.30	1.40	0.84	0.91
Nebraska	1.46	1.32	0.94	0.85
Nevada	0.87	1.06	0.56	0.69
New Mexico	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.39
North Dakota	0.55	1.19	0.35	0.77
Oregon	1.99	2.69	1.28	1.74
South Dakota	0.68	0.85	0.44	0.55
Utah	2.04	1.09	1.32	0.71
Washington	1.08	2.57	0.70	1.66
Wyoming	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.52
Total	25.86	36.21	16.67	23.42
Northeast	35.27	34.84	22.74	22.53
Midwest	35.05	32.38	22.60	20.94
Northeast and Midwest	70.32	67.22	45.34	43.48
South	58.92	51.18	37.99	33.10
West	25.86	36.21	16.67	23.42
South and West	84.78	87.39	54.66	56.52
U.S. Total¹	155.10	154.61	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, "Notice," Washington, D.C., November 10, 1980, pp. 4-11; and "Fiscal Year 1991 UMTA Section 9 Formula Apportionments," *Federal Register*, vol. 55, no. 226, November 23, 1990, pp. 48984-48996.

**Vocational Education, Basic Grants
to States:¹ Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation ²	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	8.14	9.45	1.21	2.10
Maine	3.98	5.10	0.59	4.35
Massachusetts	17.67	19.59	2.63	1.08
New Hampshire	2.82	4.85	0.42	4.35
Rhode Island	2.95	4.86	0.44	4.35
Vermont	1.79	4.74	0.27	1.05
Total	37.35	48.59	5.55	10.80
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.70	4.74	0.25	1.05
Maryland	12.20	14.85	1.81	4.94
New Jersey	18.88	22.21	2.81	3.30
New York	49.28	57.93	7.32	4.94
Pennsylvania	35.09	43.89	5.21	12.87
Total	117.15	143.62	17.41	31.91
Midwest				
Illinois	29.77	39.71	4.42	5.25
Indiana	17.10	23.63	2.54	2.54
Iowa	9.07	11.42	1.35	7.95
Michigan	27.09	35.78	4.03	3.44
Minnesota	13.01	15.50	1.93	9.57
Ohio	33.16	43.08	4.93	3.44
Wisconsin	15.61	18.84	2.32	4.18
Total	144.81	187.95	21.52	41.76
South				
Alabama	13.77	19.13	2.05	4.25
Arkansas	7.67	10.92	1.14	2.43
District of Columbia	1.70	4.69	0.25	9.24
Florida	25.32	41.60	3.76	6.09
Georgia	18.10	27.41	2.69	3.85
Kentucky	12.40	17.35	1.84	4.44
Louisiana	14.76	19.97	2.19	2.81
Mississippi	9.05	12.67	1.34	6.42
North Carolina	20.02	28.90	2.97	2.81
Oklahoma	9.36	14.25	1.39	6.42
South Carolina	11.12	16.68	1.65	3.71
Tennessee	15.25	21.79	2.27	4.84
Texas	41.75	71.04	6.20	15.78
Virginia	17.13	21.46	2.55	4.77
West Virginia	6.13	8.65	0.91	1.92
Total	223.53	336.50	33.21	74.77

**Vocational Education, Basic Grants
to States:¹ Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation ²	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.21	4.69	0.18	1.04
Arizona	7.81	13.97	1.16	3.10
California	59.73	87.08	8.88	19.35
Colorado	8.63	12.02	1.28	2.67
Hawaii	2.73	4.89	0.41	1.10
Idaho	3.07	4.93	0.46	2.08
Kansas	7.31	9.38	1.09	4.42
Missouri	15.92	19.87	2.37	2.08
Montana	2.84	4.82	0.42	4.42
Nebraska	5.16	6.58	0.77	1.07
Nevada	1.73	4.85	0.26	1.46
New Mexico	4.73	6.94	0.70	1.08
North Dakota	2.39	4.78	0.36	1.54
Oregon	7.21	10.85	1.07	1.06
South Dakota	2.59	4.79	0.38	1.06
Utah	4.94	8.32	0.73	1.85
Washington	10.92	16.89	1.62	3.75
Wyoming	1.25	4.72	0.19	1.05
Total	150.17	230.38	22.31	51.19
Northeast	154.50	192.21	22.96	42.71
Midwest	144.81	18.84	21.52	4.18
Northeast and Midwest	299.31	211.05	44.47	46.89
South	223.53	8.65	33.21	1.92
West	150.17	230.38	22.31	51.19
South and West	373.70	239.03	55.53	53.11
U.S. Total³	673.01	450.07	100.00	100.00

¹Combined total of Vocational Education: Basic Grants and Program Improvement.

²July 1 - June 30.

³U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, "Vocational Education Allotments for Fiscal Year 1981"; and "Vocational and Adult Education State Allotments FY 1991," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1979 and June 1991.

Wastewater Treatment Construction: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991¹
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Grant Allocation	Fiscal 1991 State Revolving Fund Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	61.85	25.40	1.61	1.26
Maine	26.98	16.05	0.70	0.80
Massachusetts	78.00	70.38	2.03	3.49
New Hampshire	32.10	20.72	0.84	1.03
Rhode Island	19.13	13.92	0.50	0.69
Vermont	12.91	10.18	0.34	0.51
Total	230.97	156.64	6.02	7.77
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	16.96	10.18	0.44	0.51
Maryland	105.42	50.14	2.75	2.49
New Jersey	169.35	84.71	4.42	4.20
New York	301.24	228.81	7.86	11.36
Pennsylvania	161.37	82.12	4.21	4.08
Total	754.34	455.95	19.68	22.63
Midwest				
Illinois	297.92	93.76	7.77	4.65
Indiana	113.20	49.96	2.95	2.48
Iowa	47.92	28.06	1.25	1.39
Michigan	206.04	89.14	5.37	4.42
Minnesota	76.86	38.10	2.00	1.89
Ohio	193.61	116.70	5.05	5.79
Wisconsin	83.80	56.04	2.19	2.78
Total	1,019.35	471.75	26.59	23.41
South				
Alabama	44.64	23.18	1.16	1.15
Arkansas	25.55	13.56	0.67	0.67
District of Columbia	17.30	10.18	0.45	0.51
Florida	195.60	69.97	5.10	3.47
Georgia	79.00	35.05	2.06	1.74
Kentucky	46.00	26.38	1.20	1.31
Louisiana	43.13	22.79	1.13	1.13
Mississippi	40.12	18.68	1.05	0.93
North Carolina	58.32	37.41	1.52	1.86
Oklahoma	34.73	16.75	0.91	0.83
South Carolina	44.11	21.24	1.15	1.05
Tennessee	89.69	30.11	2.34	1.49
Texas	125.62	94.75	3.28	4.70
Virginia	133.37	42.42	3.48	2.11
West Virginia	49.60	32.32	1.29	1.60
Total	1,026.78	494.79	26.78	24.56

Wastewater Treatment Construction: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991¹ (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Grant Allocation	Fiscal 1991 State Revolving Fund Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	15.41	12.41	0.40	0.62
Arizona	47.53	14.00	1.24	0.69
California	296.71	148.26	7.74	7.36
Colorado	38.91	16.58	1.01	0.82
Hawaii	14.78	16.06	0.39	0.80
Idaho	24.42	10.18	0.64	0.51
Kansas	39.60	18.71	1.03	0.93
Missouri	85.59	57.47	2.23	2.85
Montana	10.35	10.18	0.27	0.51
Nebraska	20.58	10.60	0.54	0.53
Nevada	15.63	10.18	0.41	0.51
New Mexico	17.68	10.18	0.46	0.51
North Dakota	12.89	10.18	0.34	0.51
Oregon	35.38	23.42	0.92	1.16
South Dakota	19.09	10.18	0.50	0.51
Utah	21.94	10.92	0.57	0.54
Washington	75.06	36.05	1.96	1.79
Wyoming	10.62	10.18	0.28	0.51
Total	802.17	435.71	20.92	21.63
Northeast	985.31	612.59	25.70	30.40
Midwest	1,019.35	471.75	26.59	23.41
Northeast and Midwest	2,004.66	1,084.34	52.29	53.82
South	1,026.78	494.79	26.78	24.56
West	802.17	435.71	20.92	21.63
South and West	1,828.95	930.49	47.71	46.18
U.S. Total²	3,833.61	2,014.83	100.00	100.00

¹Through fiscal 1990, federal funding for wastewater treatment construction was provided through grants. However, the grants were gradually phased out during fiscal 1989 and 1990 and replaced with State Revolving Funds. Federal grant money contributes up to 80 percent of the capital for the SRFs, which make loans to municipalities. Loans are repaid to the state. A portion of the states' allotted funds from Title VI grants are reserved for water quality management planning (not to exceed 1 percent).

²U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Table 2: Federal Government Grants to State and Local Governments by Agency and for Selected Programs by State and Territory: Fiscal Year 1981," *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1981* (Washington, D.C., February 1983), p. 7; and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Municipal Pollution Control, FY 1991 Title VI Allotments, agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	2.51	2.66	1.43	1.37
Maine	2.80	3.13	1.60	1.61
Massachusetts	5.32	6.44	3.04	3.31
New Hampshire	1.37	1.59	0.78	0.82
Rhode Island	1.11	1.17	0.63	0.60
Vermont	1.36	1.31	0.78	0.68
Total	14.47	16.31	8.27	8.40
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.53	0.58	0.30	0.30
Maryland	2.05	2.50	1.17	1.29
New Jersey	4.62	5.39	2.64	2.78
New York	18.08	19.81	10.33	10.20
Pennsylvania	12.42	13.12	7.10	6.76
Total	37.70	41.40	21.54	21.32
Midwest				
Illinois	10.54	11.91	6.02	6.14
Indiana	5.00	5.72	2.86	2.94
Iowa	4.35	4.67	2.49	2.41
Michigan	12.25	13.00	7.00	6.70
Minnesota	9.09	9.63	5.19	4.96
Ohio	10.14	11.19	5.79	5.76
Wisconsin	6.77	7.68	3.87	3.95
Total	58.14	63.80	33.22	32.86
South				
Alabama	1.60	1.86	0.91	0.96
Arkansas	1.56	1.53	0.89	0.79
District of Columbia	0.67	0.69	0.38	0.35
Florida	0.61	0.77	0.35	0.40
Georgia	1.77	2.05	1.01	1.06
Kentucky	3.49	3.85	1.99	1.98
Louisiana	0.79	0.83	0.45	0.43
Mississippi	1.08	1.19	0.62	0.61
North Carolina	2.97	3.24	1.70	1.67
Oklahoma	1.94	1.96	1.11	1.01
South Carolina	1.02	1.23	0.58	0.63
Tennessee	3.08	3.56	1.76	1.84
Texas	2.42	2.73	1.38	1.41
Virginia	2.81	3.39	1.61	1.75
West Virginia	2.47	2.63	1.41	1.35
Total	28.28	31.50	16.16	16.22

**Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income
Persons: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)**
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.03	1.64	0.59	0.85
Arizona	0.66	0.71	0.38	0.37
California	4.50	4.94	2.57	2.54
Colorado	3.50	4.32	2.00	2.23
Hawaii	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.09
Idaho	1.49	1.84	0.85	0.95
Kansas	1.86	2.16	1.06	1.11
Missouri	5.34	5.15	3.05	2.65
Montana	1.94	2.17	1.11	1.12
Nebraska	2.31	2.42	1.32	1.25
Nevada	0.48	0.53	0.27	0.27
New Mexico	1.40	1.50	0.80	0.77
North Dakota	2.13	2.33	1.22	1.20
Oregon	2.11	2.51	1.21	1.29
South Dakota	1.86	2.08	1.06	1.07
Utah	1.58	1.78	0.90	0.92
Washington	3.23	3.98	1.85	2.05
Wyoming	0.85	0.91	0.49	0.47
Total	36.41	41.15	20.81	21.19
Northeast	52.17	57.70	29.81	29.72
Midwest	58.14	63.80	33.22	32.86
Northeast and Midwest	110.31	121.51	63.03	62.58
South	28.28	31.50	16.16	16.22
West	36.41	41.15	20.81	21.19
South and West	64.69	72.65	36.97	37.42
U.S. Total¹	175.00	194.15	100.00	100.00

¹U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Conservation and Renewable Energy, "FY 1981 Allocation"; and "1991 Weatherization State Allocation Report by Individual States," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1981 and 1991.

